

MICHAEL W. SPENCE  
J. RUSSELL HARPER

*The Cameron's Point Site*

ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM - UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO





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MICHAEL W. SPENCE, after graduate study in anthropology at the University of Toronto, became an associate of the Teotihuacán Mapping Project, University of Rochester, and is presently at Southern Illinois University.

J. RUSSELL HARPER is at present with the McCord Museum, McGill University; he is a former Curator of Canadian Art, the National Gallery of Canada.

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## Introduction

Cameron's Point projects from the east end of the north shore of Rice Lake, and may be taken as the point dividing Rice Lake from the Trent River (fig. 1). The site itself consists of three mounds and a midden area

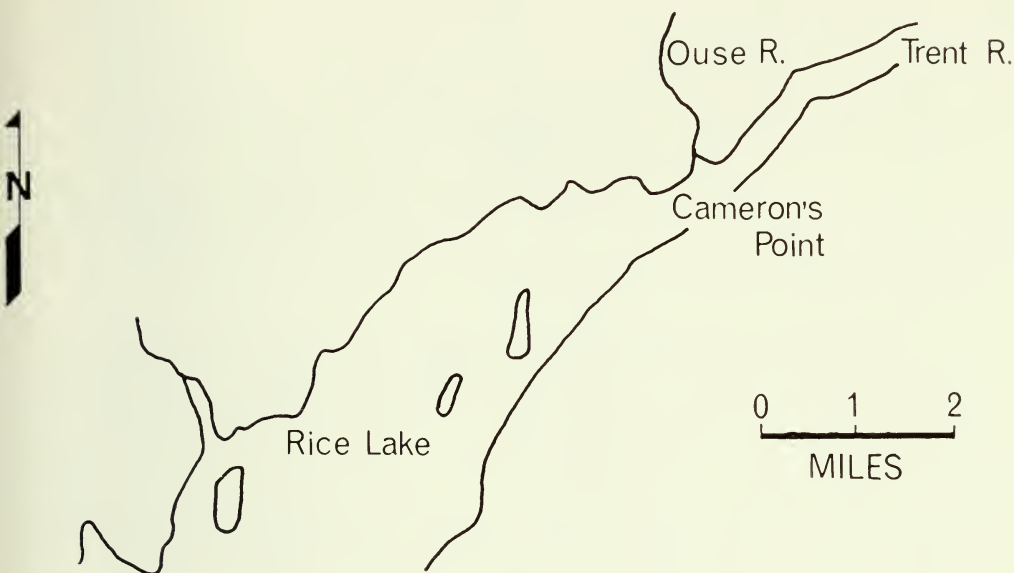


Fig. 1. Rice Lake area

on the property of Mr. Max Humphries, Lot A, Concession I, Asphodel Township, Peterborough County (fig. 2). Boyle and Long (Boyle, 1897a: 30–32) examined the site in the summer of 1896 and reported that the mounds, numbered A to C from west to east, extended along the top of a steep bluff overlooking Rice Lake and the Trent River. Boyle stated that the bluff was 40 or 50 feet above the lake level, but its height actually ranges between 15 and 25 feet where the mounds are. Long cross-trenched the three mounds and did some small excavations in the midden area.

In 1896 Mound A extended 75 feet east-west and 18 feet north-south, and was 4 feet high. Mound B was 20 feet to the east, and a little to the south of Mound A. It measured 66 feet east-west and 20 feet north-south and was 4.5 feet high. Boyle stated that it had been partially eroded over the bluff. Mound C was 92 feet further east, and extended 75 feet east-west by 20 feet north-south. It was 3.5 feet high. Though Boyle stated that Mound C had also been partially eroded over the bluff, it proved to be intact in 1952 when Harper examined it. According to Boyle, a shell bed from one to ten inches thick (at one point up to three feet thick) extended along the edge of the bluff from slightly east of the mounds to about 75 feet east of them.



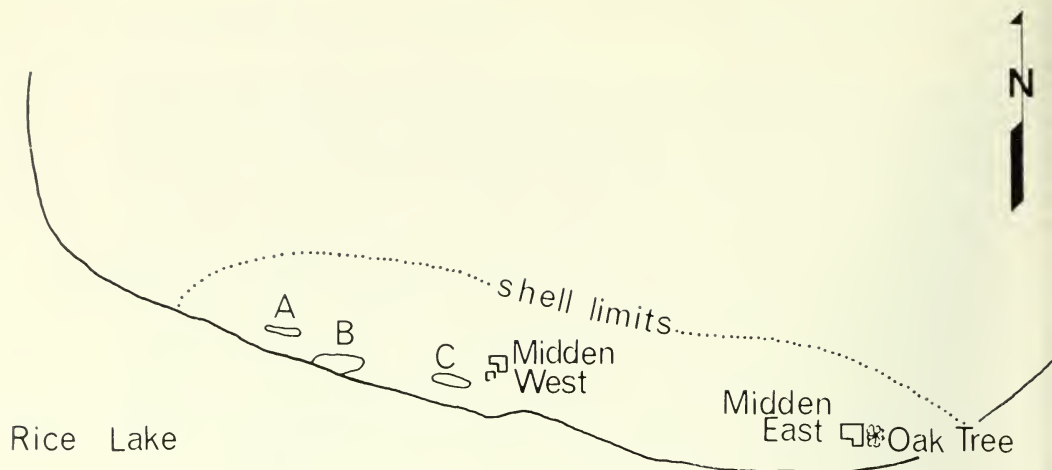


Fig. 2. Cameron's Point site (not to scale)

J. R. Harper examined and excavated the site in the summer of 1952. By that time Mound A was partially eroded, and Mound B was largely eroded. Test pits were placed in both, but only the fully intact Mound C was extensively excavated. Nine squares were also excavated in the extensive midden area east of the mounds.

In the summer of 1956 Richard B. Johnston also examined the site. Mound A was present but partially eroded, while Mound B was entirely gone. Johnston returned in the summer of 1958 to salvage a burial from Mound A. The final examination of the site was made in the fall of 1964 by Michael Spence and William Noble, and involved merely a quick surface survey. Only Mound A remained, and all except 63 feet east-west and 15.6 feet north-south had been eroded over the bluff. Shell fragments on the surface of the ground, in varying concentration, were found to extend continuously from about 55 feet west of Mound A to the environs of a large oak tree some 925 feet east of Mound A and 900 feet west of the mouth of the Ouse River. This shell-covered area, presumably a large midden area, extended as much as 60 feet inland from the bluff. At one point, about 30 feet north and 225 feet west of the oak tree, a small indistinct rise in the ground might be another mound. It appeared to be only 28 feet long. A few small fragments of human bone and shell were found on the surface here.

As indicated by the presence of till drumlins, Cameron's Point was iced over during the Wisconsin glaciation. At the last retreat of the ice, here represented by the Simcoe lobe, the area became a lake of the Schomberg ponding (Gravenor, 1957: 40-41, 49; maps 1050A and 1051A). The lake eventually drained, leaving the area much as it is at present. The Indian occupation rested upon an orangish sandy soil, from .4 to 1.4 feet thick but averaging .8 feet. This sandy soil, probably formed during the Schomberg stage, was covered by a thin (.1 feet thick) layer of sod and rested upon a hard gravelly sub-soil—till deposited by the Simcoe ice lobe.



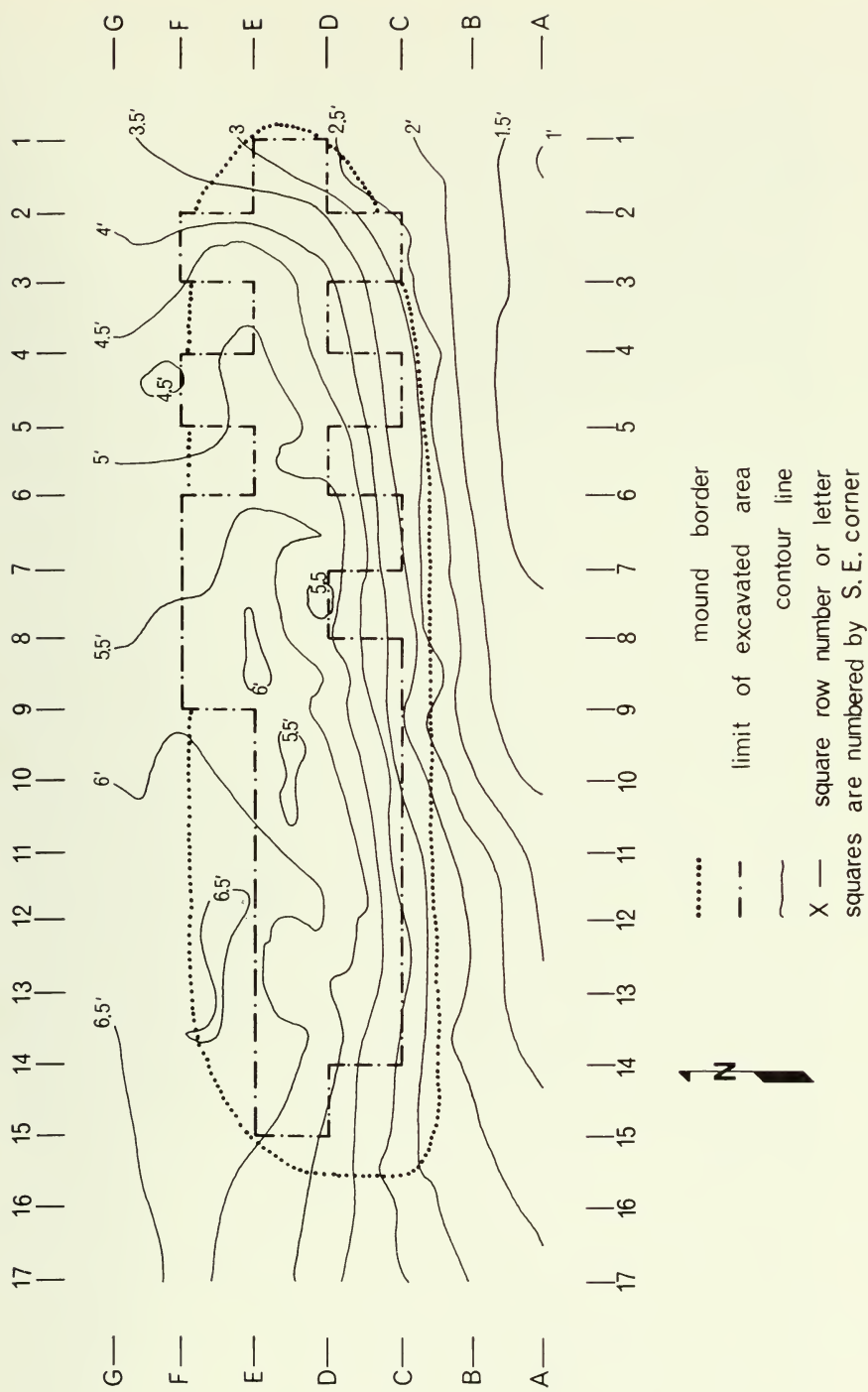


Fig. 3. Mound C contour map

Harper's 1952 examination of Cameron's Point started with a contour map of Mound C (fig. 3). The contour intervals are arbitrarily numbered. They have reference only to each other, not to a benchmark or the lake level. A grid of five foot squares was laid out over the mound and midden areas to be excavated. Three units were involved—Mound C, the Midden East unit, and the Midden West unit. Each unit was laid out in a similar grid system. Rows of five foot squares were numbered 1 to 20 from east to west, and lettered A to F from south to north (fig. 3). The true orientation of the long axis of Mound C was  $20^{\circ}$  north of west by  $20^{\circ}$  south of east. For ease of description, the writers have considered this axis as being the E-W axis of the site. Thus, when this report speaks of a square wall, a burial orientation, and other matters as being, for example, east, the true meaning is  $20^{\circ}$  south of east.

Excavation was done in three-inch levels. When a new stratum or a feature was encountered, however, a new level was begun. Square notes, floor plans, and wall sections were made for each square. In the case of sub-floor burials the bones were numbered as they came out of the ground; corresponding numbers on the burial graphs indicate their positions. This allowed accurate reconstruction of the burials in the laboratory.

Time did not allow complete excavation of the site. Only five squares were excavated in the eastern part of the midden, and four in the western part. Mound C was not quite completed (fig. 3). It is doubtful that any sub-floor burials or grave goods remain in the mound, though one or two secondary fill burials may have been left.

After the excavation the material was stored with the Royal Ontario Museum. In 1964 the writers met, and it was decided that Spence should do the analysis. This was done in the spring and fall of 1964, with the cooperation of the Royal Ontario Museum and the aid of the field notes and drawings contributed by Harper. Spence then prepared the report. The gap between excavation and analysis has led to some difficulties. A few notes and drawings, and some specimens, have been lost or misplaced. Samples of charcoal have been moved and handled a number of times, and the resulting uncertainty of contamination has led the writers not to submit them for possibly misleading C-14 dates. These difficulties, however, are minor and few. So little is missing that it could not cause appreciable differences in the picture to be presented in this paper.

# Mound C

## CONSTRUCTION

In 1952 Mound C was situated only about 10 feet from the edge of a bluff which dropped sharply about 15 feet to the waters of Rice Lake. It had been placed on a hillside which, at the time of construction, sloped distinctly down to the south toward the water, dropping about .8 to 1 feet for every 10 feet of horizontal extent. The hillside was fairly level from east to west. At that time the mound would have been farther from the water's edge, and the hillside upon which it rested probably terminated in a smaller bluff, or even sloped regularly down to the water without a bluff. The original ground surface was, as described above, a thin sod over a sandy soil.

The mound has changed over the years. Part was eroded south (downhill), leaving the south side more gently sloping than before. Soil has also eroded downhill from above the mound, piling up along the north side of the structure to produce the same effect of a gentle slope (in places almost a horizontal surface) to the mound top. Decades of ploughing have reduced the mound height by an undetermined amount. Boyle gave the size of Mound C in 1896 as 75 feet east-west by 20 feet north-south by 3.5 feet high. The basis of his height figure is uncertain—he may have meant height above the mound base (which Long touched only once in his excavation and probably did not recognize), or merely height above the surrounding terrain. The 1952 excavations did not completely reveal the mound borders (fig. 3), but enough was uncovered to indicate that the mound had originally been a long oval, about 72.5 feet east-west by 17.5 feet north-south. The mound top was up to 2.5 feet above the original surface, but as noted earlier this must be a good deal less than the original height.

The first step in the mound construction was the clearing of the sod from most of the mound site. Only one small area, 10 square feet at the eastern end of the site, was not cleared. Then a long area in the eastern part of the mound site (about 13 feet east-west by 5 feet north-south) was trenched (fig. 6). The topsoil, and up to .6 feet of the gravelly subsoil, was removed and piled along the south edge of the trench in heaps .5 to .7 feet high. The northeastern edge of the trenched area is unclear. The trench was shallow and slightly irregular, about .9 feet deep. Its purpose is unknown. It was not meant to obtain a level floor, because it appeared in only part of the mound site and even there the floor followed the original slope of the ground. There was some correlation, however, with the burial pattern. The trench had been placed along the centre line of the mound, where the important (sub-floor) burials were located. Two of these (#5 and #7) were in pits excavated into the floor of the trench. Yet even the trench-burial pattern correlation is indefinite—the trench extended only a short distance, and the majority of pit burials were beyond it.

The next step in mound construction was the excavation of the burial pits. Some were excavated into the topsoil, others in the trench floor. Then

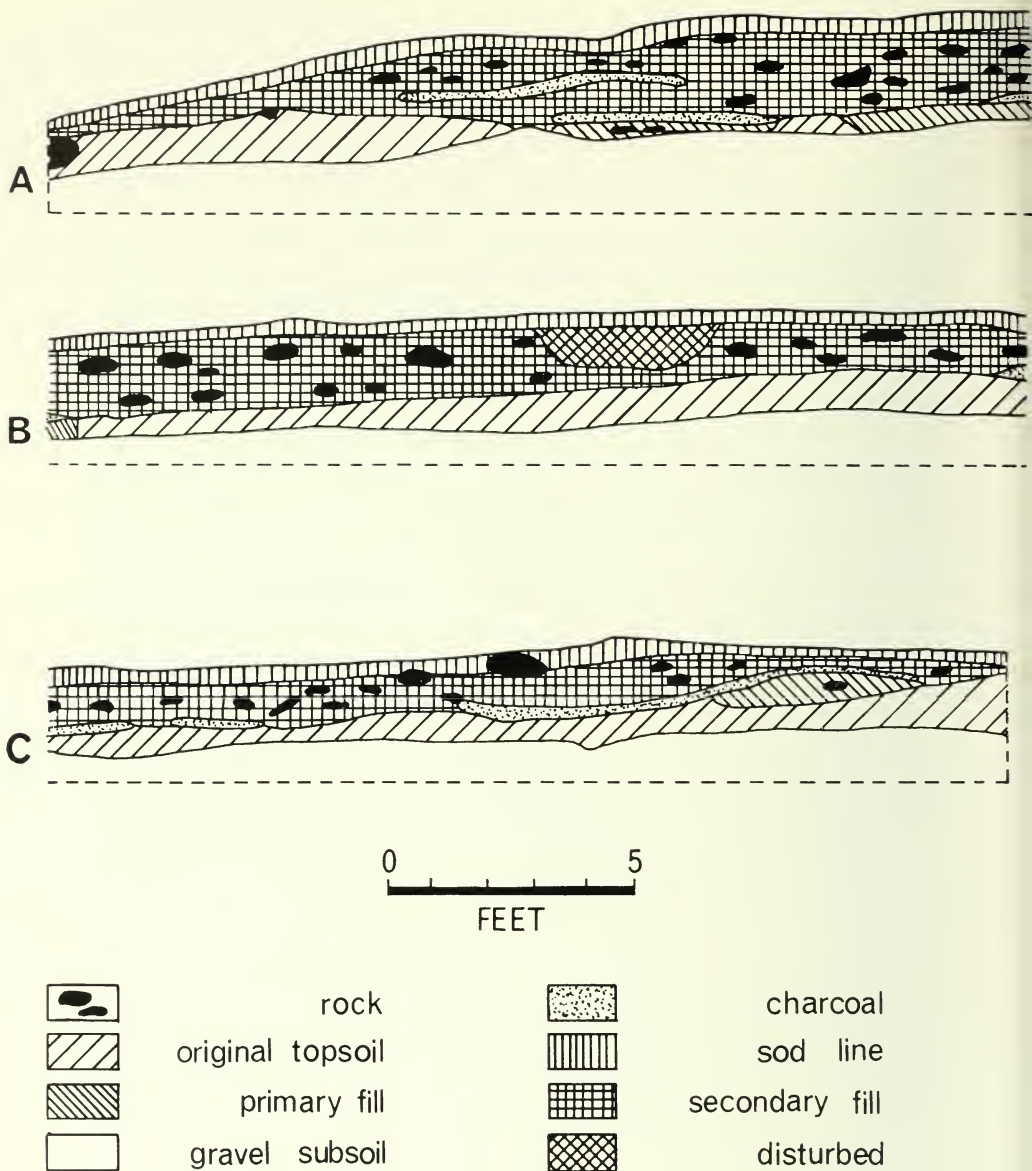


Fig. 4. Longitudinal section through Mound C  
South walls of E2 and E4, north walls (inverted)  
of D1, D3, D5-D12.

- A. Section along Line E, from 1 to 5
- B. Section along Line E, from 5 to 9
- C. Section along Line E, from 9 to 13

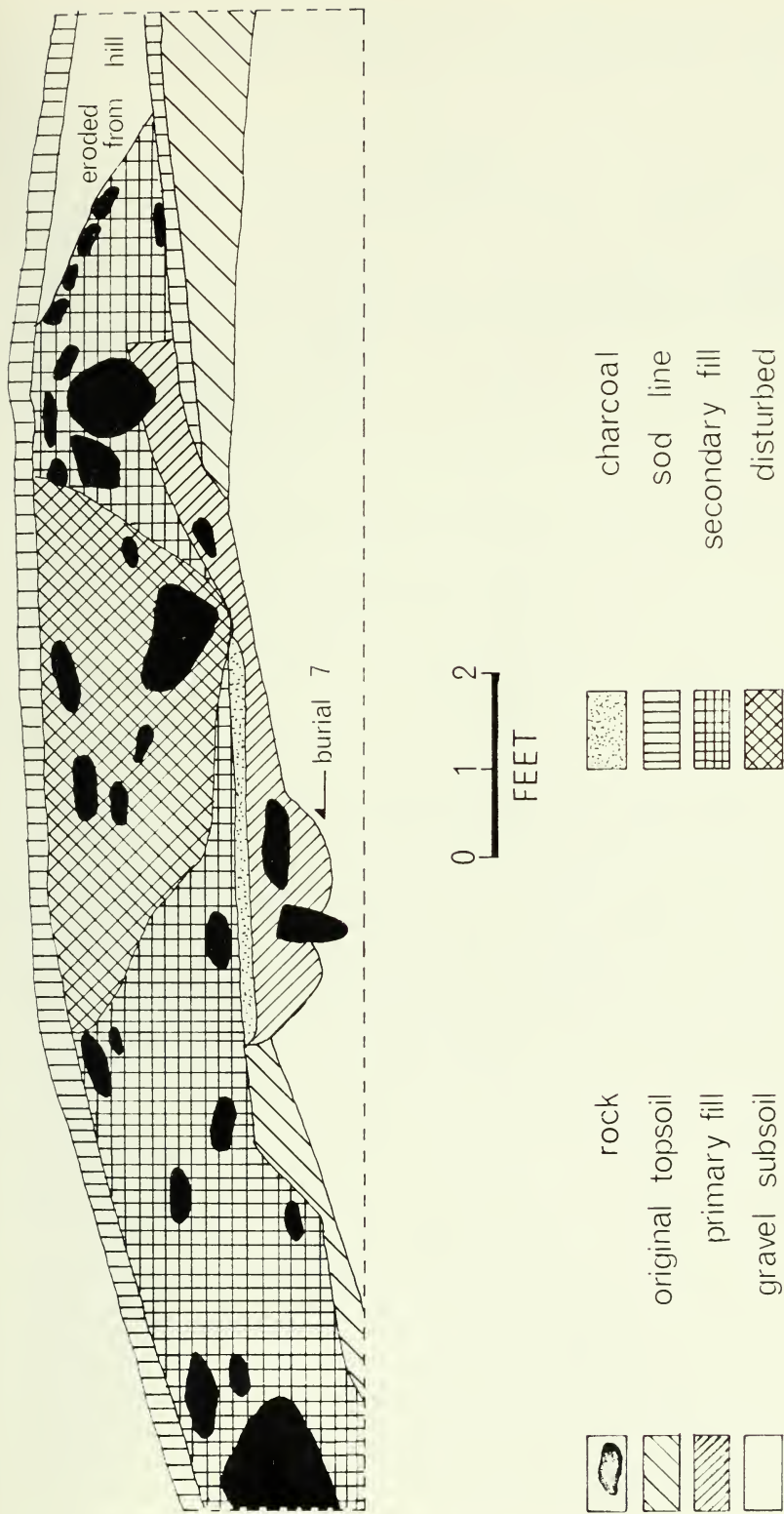


Fig. 5. Cross-section of Mound C  
West walls of squares C4, D4, and E4.



at least some of the bodies (certainly Burials #5 and 7) were placed in their pits. Possibly Burial #24 was placed in its position on the topsoil at this time.

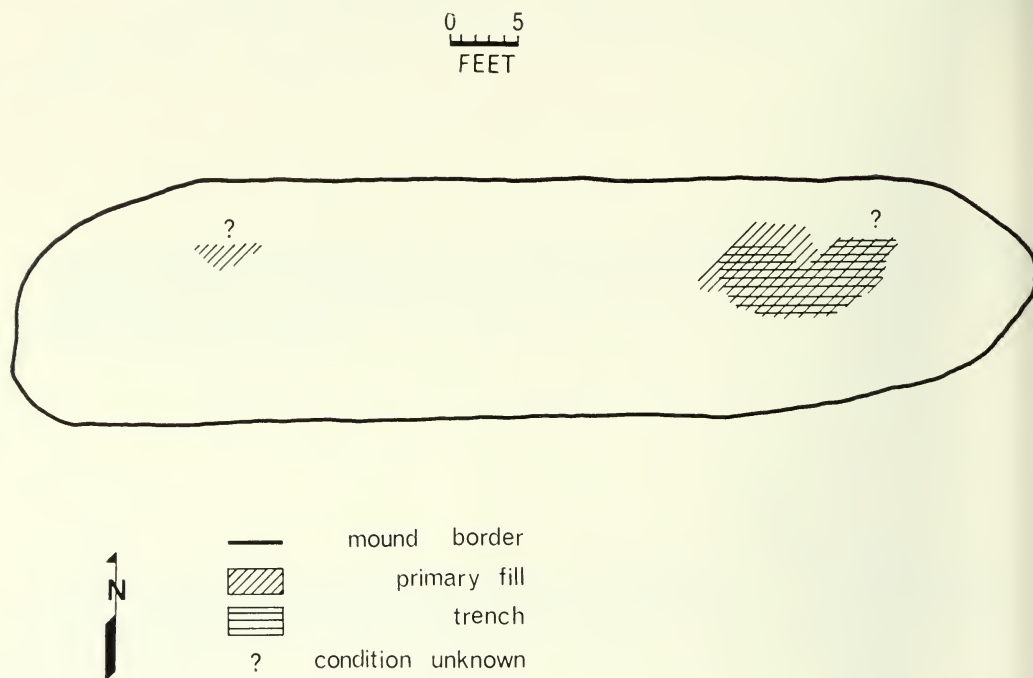


Fig. 6. Trench and primary fill areas of Mound C

The next step was the placing of two layers of primary fill, one in the eastern part of the mound and one in the western part (fig. 6). The easterly fill was of a golden brown sandy soil, similar to the later secondary fill. It could be distinguished from the secondary fill by a charcoal layer separating the two, formed when the surface of the primary fill was burnt. The primary fill occupied the trench fully, except possibly for the extreme eastern end. At this point there was no charcoal, so that any primary fill in the trench might merely have been indistinguishable from the secondary fill which it resembled. At one point the primary fill extended up to 1.8 feet beyond (north of) the trench. It here rested, .3 to .6 feet deep, on the original sod line. Despite this small overlap, the easterly layer of primary fill seems largely to have served as trench fill.

The westerly layer of primary fill was of a light brown sandy soil, identical with the secondary fill and distinguished from it only by an intervening layer of burning. In this case it rested upon the original ground surface, rather than filling an excavation. It was at least 5 feet east-west by 1.5 feet north-south by .5 feet deep. The north-south extent, however, may have been greater than indicated. The square to the north was not excavated and the burning, the only thing distinguishing primary from secondary fill, did not extend further to the south.

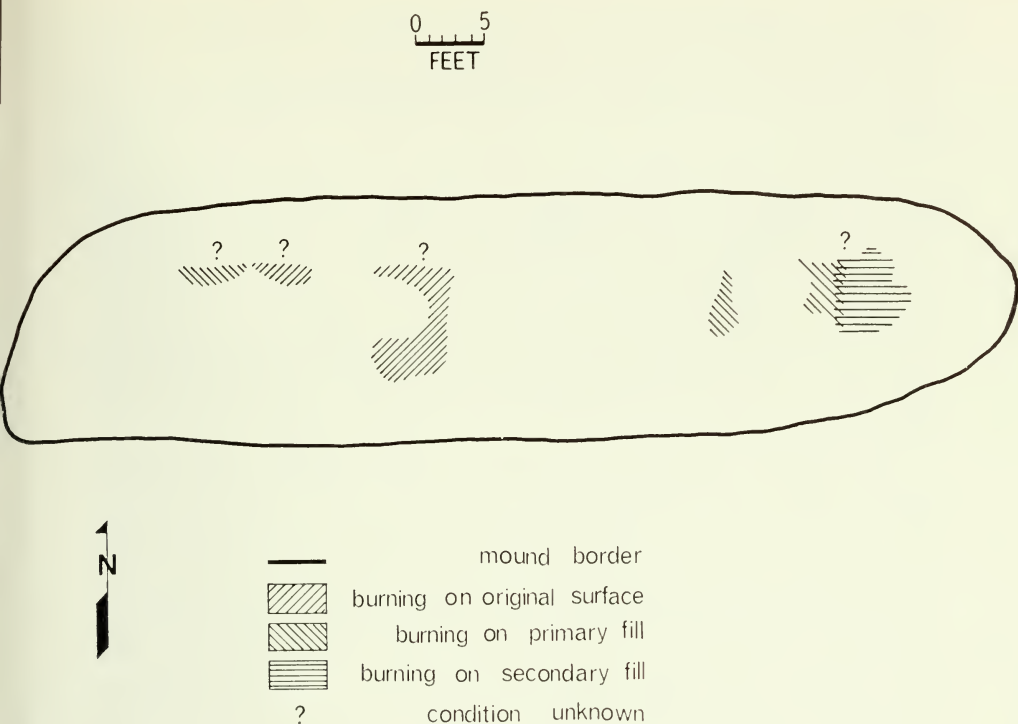


Fig. 7. Burned areas of Mound C

The next step was the burning of parts of the mound site (fig. 7). This burning occurred in part on the surface of the primary fill, in part on the original ground surface. At one point the same fire evidently burned both the western primary fill and the original surface. The fire was not for the removal of vegetation, because the sod had already been removed. In any case there would be no vegetation on the primary fill (as will be shown later, the entire mound was evidently erected in one stage). At some points in the burnt areas a few charred and fragmentary human bones indicated that the burning had served to cremate bodies, which were then moved elsewhere for burial. Yet most of the burning yielded no evidence of being used for purposes of cremation. Probably the primary function of the burning was ceremonial, with the secondary function of cremation. The burning certainly occurred after bodies #5 and 7 were placed in their graves. The other sub-floor burials may or may not have been in position.

The next step was the erection of the mound itself. A soft light brown sandy soil was used for this large secondary fill layer. It contained some cultural material, but not a great deal. There was only a small amount of shell present. However there was a large number of stones in the fill, ranging in size from pebbles to boulders as much as 2.5 feet in diameter. These formed no pattern, occurring commonly throughout the fill. They were too large and too numerous to have been only meaningless fill inclusions. They must have made the work of erecting the mound a good deal more difficult than it could have been. The writers believe they were purposely placed in



the fill to discourage animal and human intruders. They effectively kept some later people, including Long, from reaching the important sub-floor burials. Limestone and gneiss boulders are plentiful in the till of the area, so the Indians would have experienced no difficulty in finding their supply of stones.

During this final step in the construction of Mound C the majority of burials was made. These consisted for the most part of secondary burials merely placed on the fill at varying depths and then covered with more fill as the mound continued to rise. Some crematories were formed in the fill at varying depths, used, and then covered with more fill. At one point in the east end of the mound (fig. 7), the secondary fill was burned over an area 6 by 6.5 feet, about 1.2 feet above the mound floor and .8 feet below the surface. This burning was probably ceremonial, as there was no indication of a cremation.

The evidence indicates that Mound C was erected in one continuous process, rather than being the result of a series of additions over the years. There was no internal stratification, other than the western primary fill layer, which was far too small and off-centre to be a primary mound. The burial pattern also supports the idea of a single-stage erection. The burials which were articulated and with grave goods occurred at the mound floor, while those throughout the secondary fill were disarticulated and lacked grave goods. If the mound had been erected over a number of years there should have been articulated bodies and grave goods in the fill. As it is, a status difference is suggested—the bodies of high status individuals at the floor and those of lesser status in the secondary fill.

## FEATURES AND BURIALS

The features of Mound C are distinguished by letters, the burials by numbers. During excavation, some burials were also given letters. These will be added in parentheses here. Discussion of both will proceed simultaneously, moving from east to west along the mound. Reference to figures 8, 9, and 10 will clarify their positions. Figure 10 shows the features, figure 9 the floor and sub-floor burials, and figure 8 the fill burials.

Long placed two trenches in Mound C, a lengthwise trench and a cross-trench. The lengthwise trench could not be continued into the western part of the mound because of the stone density there and because of the lack of time at Long's disposal. This trench was easily distinguished during the 1952 excavations. It was some 23 feet long (from square D2 to square D6), and ranged from 2.6 to 5 feet wide. The floor was fairly level. In only one place (the west part of D2) did the trench reach the mound floor. Here it briefly cut into the original surface and even up to .5 feet into the gravel subsoil.

Long's north-south crosstrench passed through square D3. It was about 2.8 feet wide and had a level floor, never reaching the mound floor. Long believed there was a stone hood over this end of the mound, but Harper's investigations show the "hood" to be merely the usual stone in the fill. Long also stated that his crosstrench revealed a crematory formed of a

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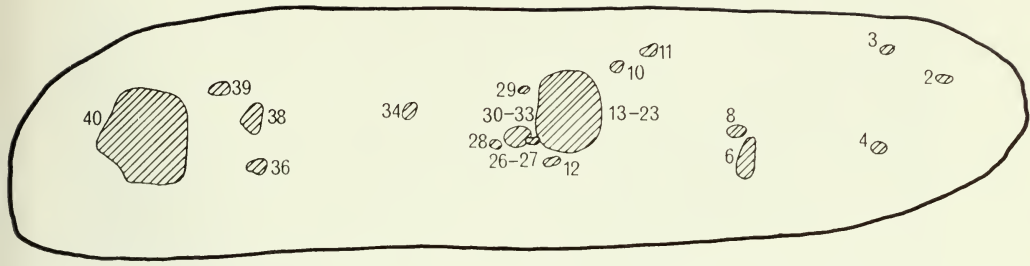


Fig. 8. Fill burials of Mound C

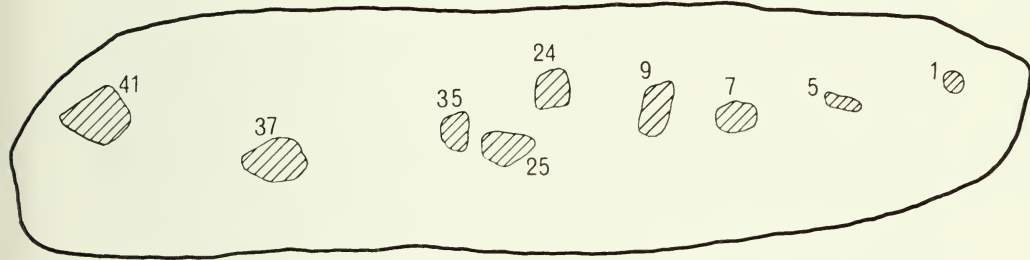


Fig. 9. Floor and sub-floor burials of Mound C

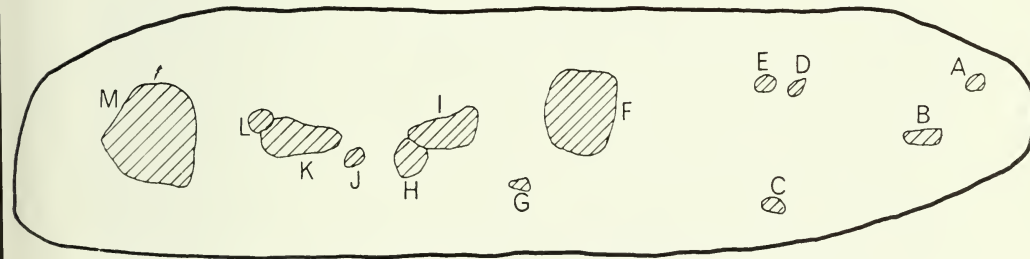


Fig. 10. Features of Mound C

three-foot-wide circle of boulders, evidently burnt, with smaller stones on top and in the crevices (Boyle, 1897a: 32). Within the circle was a burnt body, lying on three inches of ash and charred wood. Long gives no clear idea of the depth of this feature, and in any case reductions in mound height since his day would make his measurements inapplicable. However it could be seen in 1952 that Long's trench had cut through the layer of charcoal marking the burning of the secondary fill (fig. 7). It did not reach the depth of the primary burning. Possibly Long's crematory was somewhere around the western end of the burnt area of secondary fill. In any case the crematory must have been above the mound floor, which the crosstrench never reached. Feature K, to be discussed later, is another large stone-lined crematory in the mound fill, occurring at the opposite end of the mound.

Burial #1 (also designated Burial Z) was the sub-mound burial of an infant between three and seven months old. The burial pit was a shallow hollow, about 2 feet east-west by 2.6 feet north-south by .5 feet deep, excavated in the original topsoil. It did not reach the gravelly subsoil, but on its gently sloping south side there was a thin coating of this subsoil, which had probably come from the nearby mound floor trench or piles of soil removed from the trench, and been tramped in during the burial operations. After the body had been placed, the pit was backfilled with its own soil. There were no grave goods or stone arrangements associated with the body, which was extended on its back, facing up and heading east. The legs were slightly bowed. The left temporal bone and right tibia were missing. The right humerus was exactly where the right tibia should have been, in correct articular position with the right fibula and femur. Evidently the Indians had attempted to reconstruct a partially decayed body. The temporal bone and tibia had probably been left in the primary burial, and the Indians mistakenly placed the humerus where the missing tibia should have been. At this age the tibia and humerus do not appear vastly different.

Feature A, situated directly over Burial #1, was probably a cooking pit. It had been excavated into the sandy fill, from .6 feet below the surface, and measured 1.5 feet north-south by 1.3 feet east-west by 1 foot deep. It stopped at the top of the pit of Burial #1. The fill of Feature A contained a few pieces of burnt animal bone, a burnt fish vertebra, a good deal of charcoal, a flint chip, and a bodysherd. The feature was possibly excavated to cook a meal during mound construction, possibly to prepare a food offering. A large stone, about 1.2 by .8 by .3 feet, had been placed at an angle in the mouth of the pit.

Burial #2 consisted of the skull and part of the left humerus of a child about seven years old. Evidently the bones had been merely laid on the fill, about .2 feet above the mound floor, and then covered with more fill.

Feature B was a pit excavated from the original topsoil into the gravelly subsoil. Roughly rectangular with steep sides, it was 2.25 feet east-west by 1.5 feet north-south by 1.4 feet deep. It had been filled with brown sandy soil, and contained only two flint chips, two small fragments of animal bone, and several snail shells. Possibly it had been meant as a burial pit, but no body had been placed in it.

Burial #3 had merely been laid on the fill, some .25 feet below the mound surface, and covered. It consisted of some skull and tibia pieces, partially burnt, of a two- to six-year-old child. There was no evidence of *in situ* cremation, and it is not even certain whether this is an actual burial or only some bone accidentally dropped here.

The bones of Burial #4 were found in the fill of Long's east-west trench, and thus their original provenance is unknown. An infant, under four months old, was represented only by some vertebrae. An adult, over twenty-five years of age, was represented by the mandible; much of the skull; parts of the right fibula, left humerus, and left scapula; the left calcaneus; and a few ribs, vertebrae, and phalanges. The disturbed bodies represented in Burial #4 might originally have been one or both of Long's two "intrusive" burials, found 12 to 18 inches below the mound surface (Boyle, 1897a: 32). Yet Long's criteria for intrusions are unnamed. There are grounds for suspicion that he considered everything above what he thought was the mound floor as intrusive. The actual original status of Burial #4 is unknown.

Burial #5 (also designated Burial Y) was in a pit which had been excavated into the trench bottom, that is, into the gravelly subsoil. A missing plan gave the pit's form and dimensions. The body was that of a male, probably thirty-five to forty-five years old. It was fully articulated, in flexed position on its left side, facing south and heading east (Pl. IX). The knees were drawn tightly up to the chest and the lower legs drawn tightly back against the thighs. The upper arms rested along the sides, bent at the elbows so that the forearms came across the breast and the hands rested slightly in front of and beneath the mandible.

Burial #6 was a fill burial of four individuals. Evidently these four secondary burials were placed in a pile on the fill and then covered. The bone pile extended from .6 feet above the mound floor to .8 feet below the mound surface, and was up to 1.5 feet east-west by 3 feet north-south. Body #6a was that of a youth, about fifteen years old, and consisted of some skull and mandible pieces, parts of the right humerus and a femur, one phalanx, three vertebrae, and a few ribs. Body #6b was a child between four and six years old, and was represented by some skull and mandible pieces, a few rib and long bone fragments, and part of the right scapula. Body #6c, a child about eight years old showing partial cremation, was represented by parts of the skull and mandible, one phalanx, a few vertebral and rib pieces, parts of a radius and right femur, the pubic bones, and the left ulna. Body #6d, a child of unknown age, consisted of parts of the skull and mandible, a few rib and long bone fragments, and parts of a humerus and the right femur. Thus all bodies were incomplete, and all were of young people. Only one showed signs of cremation.

Feature C was an oval pit, 1.5 feet east-west by 1.25 feet north-south, excavated into the top of the original topsoil. It contained one permanent premolar, a few pieces of pottery, and ash and charcoal. Its purpose is uncertain, but it might have served as a crematory and/or refuse pit.

Feature D was a circular fire area in the top of the eastern primary fill layer. It was 1.13 feet in diameter by .2 feet deep. Material from this burnt



area included two unburnt infant femora, a quartz chip, a bodysherd, and ash and small fire-cracked rocks. Possibly it was a crematory for an infant, later removed for burial elsewhere. The fire evidently occurred here at about the same time as the burning of the mound site just to the west and east.

Feature E, a shallow oval fire area, was 1.25 feet east-west by .75 feet north-south. This also was in the top of the eastern primary fill layer, and must have been made contemporaneously with the nearby Feature D and the fire ceremonialism to the west and east. Feature E contained charcoal and the burnt bones of an infant, including two vertebral arches, one humerus fragment, and one scapula fragment. Features D and E seem related—both were in the same place, were made at the same time, were of the same nature, and contained infant bones. The fact that the femora in Feature D were unburnt means little—most cremations in the mound were only partial. It would seem that two infants, possibly only one, were cremated side by side at the same time. After cremation they were probably moved elsewhere for burial.

Burial #7 consisted of two skeletons. The burial pit, 1.1 feet north-south by .35 feet deep, had been excavated into the gravelly subsoil in the bottom of the trench. Upright stone slabs were placed around the south and east sides of the grave, and other slabs placed over the bodies.

Skeleton #7a (also designated Burial X) was that of a child, between seventeen and twenty-four months old. The entire body was present, with the exception of the right ilium. The head and trunk (including ribs, vertebrae, scapulae, and clavicles) were arranged in anatomical order, evidently articulated. They rested on the right side, facing north and heading east. Yet the limbs, pelvis, hands, and feet were far from anatomically ordered. They rested in a semicircle north of the body, the ends of the semicircle closed by the seemingly articulated trunk. At the bottom of the articulated vertebral column had been placed a left ilium. Then, in order around the semicircle, were the left tibia, the right ulna and radius side by side, another left ilium, the left femur, the right humerus, the left humerus, the left ulna and radius side by side, and the hands. At this last point the semicircle ceased near the evidently articulated mandible. The right femur and the bones of the feet were placed inside the semicircle. Also, part of an extra occipital bone (the part of the occiput between the foramen magnum and the spheno-occipital synchondrosis) had been included. The seeming articulation of the head and trunk, and the fact that the bones of the forearms rested together, suggest either dismemberment or a partially decayed secondary burial. The extra ilium and occipital bone favour the latter interpretation.

Skeleton #7b (also designated Burial W) was also that of a child between seventeen and twenty-four months old. It had been placed in the same grave, lying on the south side of, and back to back with, #7a. It was on the right side, facing south and heading west. The legs were flexed. The left arm was bent at the elbow so that the hand rested some distance in front of and below the face, the right arm bent more sharply so that the hand rested against the chin. The only signs of disarticulation in #7b were

a missing left ilium and occipital bone (again, the bone between the foramen magnum and the speno-occipital synchondrosis). The bones of #7b were in a few cases a very slight bit smaller than those of #7a, suggesting that #7b was a female and #7a a male. The extra left ilium of #7a compares exactly with the right ilium of #7b, showing it to be #7b's missing left ilium. Undoubtedly, the extra occipital bone of #7a really belongs to #7b.

The explanation of this mortuary confusion might lie in dismemberment. More probably, however, the bodies had been placed together in a primary burial where they partially decayed (no signs of cutting were visible on the bones). The limbs of #7a fell away, while #7b lost its left thigh and head (the loss of the occipital piece indicates the head had separated from the body). When they were exhumed for reburial in the mound the bones became slightly mixed. Upon placing the bodies in their joint mound grave the "undertakers" had replaced the body of #7b in correct order. However, with the lack of anatomical knowledge also evident in Burial #1, they mistakenly placed the left ilium and occipital bone with #7a. The limbs of #7a they did not attempt to replace, merely putting them in a semicircle.

When the primary fill layer was placed over the grave of Burial #7, the body of a child was evidently laid on top of the fill, directly over Burial #7, and cremated there in the ceremonial burning of the mound site. Only a few burnt bones were found in the charcoal—part of a scapula, part of a femur head, one small skull fragment, and some long bone and rib fragments. This suggests that the body, after cremation, was moved elsewhere for burial and these remains only accidentally left behind. Above this Burial #8 was discovered, in the fill of Long's east-west trench. There was thus no idea of the original provenance, but since Long's trench did not reach the mound floor at this point Burial #8 had probably been either a fill burial or an intrusive burial. It consisted of the partially burnt bones of a child, smaller than those of the child cremated above Burial #7. Present were several skull and long bone fragments, parts of the scapula and pelvis, and one rib. Also present were the unburnt rib and radius of an infant less than four months old. These infant bones might be from the same infant as that of Burial #4, also in Long's trench fill some 10 feet to the east. The bones, however, cannot be associated with other remains in Long's trench, nor with the remains of the child cremation above Burial #7. There is no way of knowing if it was originally intrusive or inclusive.

Burial #9 (also designated Burial V) was in a pit, 3.75 feet north-south by 3 feet east-west by .5 feet deep, which had been excavated in the original topsoil. A crude circle of stones, each about .75 feet in diameter, had been placed around the sides of the pit and one large stone placed on the skull of the older individual.

There were two bodies in Burial #9. Body #9a was a child six or seven years old. It had been placed in flexed position on its left side, facing north and heading west. The legs were loosely flexed, and the right upper arm was along the side but bent at the elbow so that the forearm rested across the waist. All of the left arm, the hands and feet, and most

of the sacrum were missing. The right humerus, though in its proper position, was upside down (the distal end articulated with the scapula, the proximal end with the ulna and radius). Thus body #9a was probably a partially decayed secondary burial. A number of its bones had been left in the primary burial, and the Indians had attempted to re-articulate the others, at least the right arm, in the mound grave. Their anatomical knowledge was again deficient, and the right humerus was placed upside down. The only grave furniture was a platform pipe upon which the skull rested. Possibly, however, there had once also been a lump of iron pyrites, now disintegrated.

Body #9b was that of a child seventeen to twenty-four months old. It was represented only by both femora, a few pieces of skull and vertebra, the left half of the mandible, and parts of the occiput. It had been placed, evidently as an unarticulated and highly incomplete secondary burial, just in front of #9a's legs. There were no grave goods.

Burial #10 was evidently an incomplete bundle burial placed on the fill about .75 feet below the mound surface and then covered with more fill. A large stone had been placed on the body. Excavation notes indicate that fragments of vertebrae, long bones and skull were present. Unfortunately some bags of material from here could not be found, so that much of the bone could not be examined. One rib and the front part of a mandible, showing the burial to be that of a child, were the only bones examined.

Burial #11 was also an incomplete bundle burial, placed on the fill about 1.3 feet below the mound surface and covered with more fill. Only a few skull, rib, and long bone fragments, three vertebral fragments, and a scapula fragment were present. The bones were those of a young child.

Burial #12 was also an incomplete bundle burial. It had been placed on the fill about .75 feet below the mound surface and then covered. It was an adult, consisting of part of the left ulna, a few rib fragments, a thoracic vertebra, and the frontal bone.

Feature F was a large intrusive pit, measuring 6 feet north-south by 5 feet east-west by up to 3.8 feet deep. It had been excavated from just beneath the mound sod, evidently by post-mound Indians as a burial pit. It did not reach the mound floor. There were eight to eleven skeletons in the pit, but unfortunately one cannot know how many were intrusive and how many were original burials disturbed by the intrusion. Burial #13 (also designated Burial U), about .75 feet deep in the northwest quarter of the pit, was an infant about four or five months old. The skeleton was complete and articulated, and had been placed in extended position, heading east. The fact that the skeleton was articulated within the disturbed area shows it to be an intrusive burial placed there by the later Indians who made the pit.

Burials #14, 15 and 16 were all incomplete, disarticulated skeletons, whose bones were scattered throughout the disturbed area. Burials #14 and 15 were infants, one to four months old. They were represented by three ilia, one ulna, two fibulae, one humerus, one vertebral fragment, and a few phalanges. Burial #16, a child about seven years old, was repre-



sented by a deciduous incisor, the left femur, both tibiae, some phalanges, fragments of the ribs, an ilium and the right femur.

Burials #17, 18 and 19 were all incomplete adults. Their bones were scattered throughout the disturbed area. A large number of rib, vertebral, skull, and long bone fragments were found. Also present were five tali (two left, three right), four calcanei (two left, two right), three femora (one left, one right, one unknown), two tibiae (one left, one right), two fibulae (one right, one unknown), two ulnae (both left), two radii (one left, one right), one humerus (unknown), and two scapulae (both right). The tali indicate three individuals but examination of the other bones shows that these were all incomplete to some extent.

Burials #20, 21, 22 and 23 rested in three piles a few inches apart (#20 and 21 were together), extending in an east-west line across the bottom of the northwest quarter of the disturbance. The three piles all rested at the very bottom of the disturbance, and were evidently bundle burials. There is no way of knowing if they were partially disturbed inclusive bundle burials once resting in the fill, or if they were intrusive bundles (inclusive, following Boyle [1897a], designates those burials made by the mound builders when the mound was being erected). Burial #20 (also designated Burial R2) consisted of only the left half of the mandible and the left scapula, and was of a person sixteen to twenty-five years old. Burial #21 (also designated Burial R4) in the same pile, consisted of a complete adult skull. Burial #22 (also designated Burial S), a few inches further west, was represented by an adult skull. Burial #23 (also designated Burial T), still a few inches further west, was an almost complete bundle burial. It was of a female, probably twenty-five to thirty-five years old. Only the lumbar vertebrae and sacrum were missing. The long bones had been laid together a few inches to the north of the skull.

Burials #20-23 were numbered separately because they were evidently in the position they originally occupied, whether intrusive or inclusive. Burials #17-19, however, were scattered in the fill of feature F. They might or might not have been in their original positions: that is, they could be displaced inclusive burials or intrusive burials in place. The same is true of burials #14-16. Because of their incompleteness, their general age similarities, and the fact that the disturbed area reached down to them, burials #20-22 might actually represent the same individuals as #17-19. Burials #17-19 might be only disturbed parts of burials #20-22. All that can be said is that at least eight, at most eleven, individuals are represented in feature F. One, #13, is certainly intrusive. The others might or might not be.

Burial #24 fortunately rested below feature F, and had not been disturbed by it. The body, that of a child about seven years old, had been placed on the original topsoil and then covered with fill. The left ilium and right ulna were missing. The lack of cutting marks and the absence of the two bones indicates partial decay in a primary burial, rather than dismemberment. The body had been laid on its back, facing north and heading west. The arms were across the breast, bent so that the hands rested near the chin. The flexed legs were drawn back over the abdomen. Evidently the

partially decayed body had been tied or otherwise held in a flexed position, knees against the thorax, and placed on its back.

Burial #24 (also designated Burial Q) produced the only silver in the mound. There were two strings of beads around the neck, one of alternating copper and silver beads and one of shell disc beads. A shell pendant, attached to the shell disc bead necklace, was lying in front of the child's mouth. Resting on the pendant were a silver panpipe band and five more shell beads.

Feature G was a small fire area, about .75 feet by 1.2 feet by .2 feet deep. It was filled with charcoal. The soil around it showed signs of the fire that had occurred here, and contained more clamshell fragments than the fill. The fire had been kindled on the fill, and then covered with more fill. Its purpose is uncertain—possibly it was for cremation, possibly for cooking or a fire ceremony.

Burial #25 occurred below and slightly north of feature G. The burial pit was oval and fairly steep-sided, measuring 3.1 feet north-south by 4.1 feet east-west by 1.5 feet deep. It had been excavated through the original topsoil into the gravelly subsoil. The pit had been roughly lined with a few vertical slabs and boulders, and a boulder had been placed over the body. At the very bottom of the pit was a small concentration of charcoal. The pit had been filled, and the immediate area covered, with topsoil removed from the trench further to the east or from another burial pit.

The body was that of an infant, four months to one year old. Though the skeleton was complete, it was unarticulated. The bones had been placed, slightly scattered, in the bottom of the pit. Among the bones were found the complete mandible of a chipmunk and the right half of another mandible of the same species. These were the only grave goods.

The fill of a modern intrusive pit, possibly part of Long's work, contained the bodies of two individuals, both very incomplete. Body #26 was that of an adult over twenty-five years old. It was represented by some vertebrae and the right radius. Body #27 was that of a youth under twenty years old. It was represented by a tibia and the left radius. In addition there were several skull, long bone, rib, and pelvis fragments, one left patella, and two phalanges, which could have belonged to either body.

Burial #26 could have been part of the adult of Burial #4, in the fill of Long's trench. However, the distance between the two finds suggests they were more probably separate individuals. Burial #27 equates with neither #4 nor #8, the only bodies in the fill of Long's trench. There is no way of knowing whether #26 and #27 were formerly inclusive or intrusive. The pit cut into the edge of intrusive Feature F, so they might have been part of the individuals there. However, as indicated later, #26 and #27 were more probably disturbed parts of inclusive Burials #33 and #31 or 32.

Burial #28 consisted of the incomplete remains of two individuals, both disarticulated. They had been placed on the fill about .5 feet below the mound surface. A large boulder had been placed on them, and the whole covered with more fill. Body #28a was an adult over twenty-five years old, represented by some phalanges and carpals, skull and scapula

fragments, some vertebrae, the left femur, the left humerus, a tibia, and both radii. Body #28b was a child, represented only by the right femur. There was also a large number of long bone, rib, and vertebral fragments which could have come from either body in some cases, though most were from the older individual.

Burial #29 was the incomplete bundle burial of an adult. It had been placed on the fill, about .3 feet below the mound surface, and covered with more fill. Present were two vertebral fragments, several long bone fragments, two metacarpals, one rib fragment, the right ulna, and parts of both radii.

Burials #30-33 were four individuals, all incomplete and disarticulated. They had been laid on the original surface and then covered, as was the burial pit of #25, with topsoil removed from the trench or a sub-floor pit. The bones were scattered generally over several square feet, but were most concentrated below and to the east and northeast of Burial #28. Body #30, a two- or three-year-old child, was represented by part of the left ulna, a vertebral fragment, one tibia, and both humeri. Body #31, a youth twelve to sixteen years old, consisted of both ilia, the left ischium, one phalanx, a few skull and femur fragments, the left tibia, the right humerus, and part of the right ulna. Body #32, a youth about sixteen years old, was represented by parts of the right ulna and right femur, and by both scapulae. Body #33, an adult over twenty-five years old showing partial cremation, consisted of some vertebrae; parts of the right humerus, left ulna, left radius, and both tibia; the right ilium; some ribs and phalanges; part of the right scapula; and a few skull fragments. The modern intrusive pit containing Burials #26 and 27 cut into the concentration of bones of Burials #30-33. It is thus highly probable that body #26 is actually part of #33, and #27 part of #31 or 32. Thus bodies #26 and 27 would have been inclusive bodies partially disturbed by modern excavation. However the pit also cut slightly into Feature F, and there is a possibility bodies #26 and 27 came from there.

Feature H was a small thin layer, about 2.25 feet north-south by 2.5 feet east-west by .1 feet deep, of black ash containing a concentration of clamshell, fish bone fragments, and flecks of charcoal. It had been placed on the original topsoil, and several round boulders placed directly over it. The ash layer seems to have been only a layer of refuse used as fill.

Feature I is an intrusive pit, about 5 feet east-west, by 2.75 feet north-south by up to 1.6 feet deep. The age of the intrusion is unknown but it did not function as a burial pit. It probably is referable to Long's excavations or to a modern pot hunter.

Burial #34 was that of an incomplete adult over twenty-five years old. The remains had been placed on the fill near the mound floor, then covered. Present were a few vertebrae, part of a humerus and a scapula, a few phalanges, two teeth, and a number of skull, long bone, and rib fragments. Nearby were two vertebrae (one partially burnt) of a child under two years old. These are not enough, however, to constitute a burial—they had possibly been dropped there accidentally.

Burial #35 (also designated Burial O) was in a pit measuring 2.8 feet



north-south by 2.5 feet east-west by .4 feet deep. The sides of the pit were gently sloping, the bottom rounded. It had been excavated through the original topsoil and slightly into the gravel sub-soil. The body had been placed in it and covered with a stone slab. The body, complete but disarticulated, was that of a child three or four years old. Fifty-eight shell disc beads were present, some retaining a linear pattern indicating that they had once been strung. Also present among the child's bones were eleven beads of bird bone, part of a pottery bead, a ground fossil horn coral, two complete mink mandibles, the left half of a weasel mandible, and a stone pottery decorator.

Feature J was a circular fire pit in the fill, one foot in diameter by .5 feet deep, containing burnt stone and bone. The material from this pit has unfortunately been misplaced, so that there is no way of knowing if the bone was human. The feature might have been a crematory, or merely a cooking fire.

Burial #36 was of three bodies, all incomplete, disarticulated, and showing signs of partial cremation. The long bones had been placed on the fill about .8 feet below the mound surface, and the skulls then placed on top of them. A rough circle of boulders, each about one foot in diameter, had been made around the bodies, and they had been then covered with more fill. The cremation had taken place elsewhere (possibly in Feature K, to be discussed below), there being no sign of burning in the burial area. Body #36a was eighteen or nineteen years old, and of indeterminate sex. It was represented by all the arm bones, the mandible, much of the skull, both scapulae, some ribs and vertebrae and phalanges, some pelvis fragments, and part of one tibia and one femur. Body #36b, a large fully adult male, was represented by most of the skull and pelvis, the mandible, some ribs and vertebrae and phalanges, both femora, one tibia, parts of both humeri, the right ulna, and the left radius. Body #36c, an adult over twenty-five years old, consisted of a number of skull fragments, several ribs and vertebrae and phalanges, parts of both ulnae and one radius, a scapula fragment, and part of one fibula and one femur. Among the bones of this last individual was found an unaltered fossil horn coral (Pl. VI, #2). This was probably grave furniture.

Burial #37 (also designated Burial N) was that of a complete, articulated male, about twenty-seven to thirty years old to judge by the symphysis pubis. The burial pit, about 5 feet east-west by 3 feet north-south by 1 foot deep, had been excavated through the original topsoil into the gravelly subsoil. After the body and grave goods had been placed in it, the pit had been filled with a dark soil containing flecks of charcoal and a number of clamshell fragments. Evidently the pit fill had been taken from the same source as the small dark fill layer, designated Feature H, which had been placed on the original topsoil nearby.

The body had been placed in a flexed position (Pl. X—note bone awls pointing toward skull), facing northeast and heading west. The upper part of the body rested upon its back, the lower part on its right side. The legs were flexed to the right. The right upper arm rested along the right side, bent at the elbow so that the forearm pointed out from the body. The left

arm rested along the left side, the wrist and hand lying on the pelvis. The head faced down to the left.

The grave goods had been placed almost entirely with the skull. The only exceptions were seven animal claws, of a timber wolf or a large dog, lying with the pelvis. The positions of the other grave goods may be seen with fig. 11 below. Numbers 1 and 2 represent two lumps of iron pyrites, 5 cm. and 8 cm. in diameter. Number 3 is the distal end of a black bear's left femur. An adze, its long axis north-south and its bit embedded in an iron pyrites ball, is in position number 4. Number 5 is an antler tine, its base embedded in the other lump of iron pyrites. Number 6 represents two irregular pieces of quartz—one translucent and about 8 by 5 mm., one not translucent and about 12 by 15 mm. Position number 7 is an antler base handle. Position number 8 marks three large awls of elk bone and antler (all three pointing toward the skull). Position number 9 is an antler knife, also pointing toward the skull. Number 10 is a north-south row of nine bone splinters, probably fishhook barbs. Number 11, under the left side of the skull, is the proximal end of the black bear's left femur. Number 12 is a beaver incisor, 13 a bone pendant.

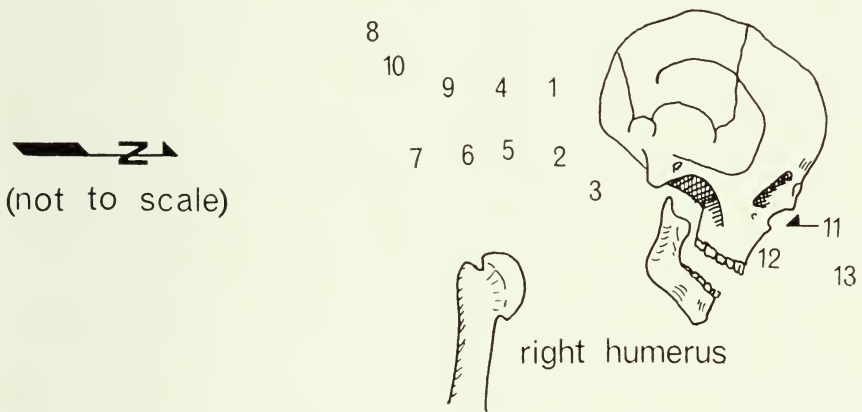


Fig. 11. Positions of artifacts, Burial 37

There seems to have been a definite arrangement in some cases. The larger long objects, the awls, knife, and adze, pointed toward the skull. The quartz pieces were together, as were the two pyrite masses. Finally, the sections of black bear femur were placed symmetrically on each side of, and very close to, the skull.

Feature K was a large crematory pit with gently sloping sides and a rounded bottom. It extended 6 feet east-west, 2.5 feet north-south, and 2 feet deep. It had been excavated in the fill, from about .5 feet below the mound surface, and did not quite reach the mound floor. The pit had been roughly lined with large boulders and slabs, averaging one foot in length. In the pit fill were found several fragments of charred human bone, some from an infant and some from an older youth or adult. These remains had probably been left behind here when the cremated bodies were removed

elsewhere for burial. The adult bones might have belonged to one of the individuals of Burial #36 and/or #38.

Feature L was a small oval pit, about 2 feet north-south by 1.5 feet east-west, excavated in the fill. It did not reach the mound floor. It had evidently been excavated from the same level as Feature K, and just after Feature K had been formed (L cut into the edge of K). The bodies of two adults, Burial #38a and b, were in the pit fill. Both were disarticulated, partially cremated, and very incomplete. The presence of two right temporal bones indicates two individuals. Other bones present were several phalanges, some carpals, a femur head, some skull fragments, several teeth, part of a pelvis, and a number of rib, long bone, and vertebral fragments. These could have been part of one or both individuals represented by the temporal bones. The fact that Burial #36 and the tops of Features K and L were all on the same general level in the fill suggests that they all occurred more or less simultaneously. Cremations from Feature K might be represented in Burial #38 or #36, or both.

Burial #39 was an incomplete, unburnt, disarticulated youth, about seventeen years old. The bones rested on a fired area, where the surface of the western primary fill layer had been burnt in the burning of the mound site. As the bones themselves were unburnt, the body had evidently been laid here after the fire. Present were a fragmentary mandible, the right scapula, part of a femur and a tibia, much of the skull, some phalanges, and several rib, long bone, and vertebral fragments.

Feature M was a large intrusive pit in the west end of the mound. It was about 6.5 feet east-west by 7.5 feet north-south by 1 foot deep. Though it seemed to be a modern intrusion, it was evidently not Long's work. More bodies were encountered in the fill than Long noted, and in any case he did not excavate in the west part of the mound (Boyle, 1897a: 32). The pot hunter did not reach the mound floor, evidently becoming discouraged by the large stones. The bones of at least fifteen individuals were found in the pit fill. They were scattered, not packed together in an ossuary-like configuration. All bodies seemed incomplete to at least some extent. The whole has been designated Burial #40 (also designated Burial P, in part).

A count of temporal bones in the pit revealed at least six adults. Of these, at least three, possibly more, had been partially cremated. One was identified as male and one as female, but the others are of unknown sex. Other adult bones present were numerous ribs, vertebrae, skull parts, and pelvis parts; three left and one right scapulae; three right and three left humeri; two left and four right ulnae; two left and two right radii; two left, two right, and four unknown femora; and two right and two left tibiae.

Scapula counts revealed at least four children in the pit. None of these bones were burnt. Three of the children were about two years old, one was four to six years old. Also present were a number of ribs, vertebrae, and skull parts; three right, one left, and one unknown humeri; two right, two left, and two unknown ulnae; three unknown radii; three right, one left, and two unknown femora; and three unknown tibiae.

Five infants were present, as indicated by a count of humeri. Two were

from one to four months old, and three from four months to a year old. One showed signs of partial cremation. Also present were a number of ribs, vertebrae, and skull parts; one left, one right, and two unknown ulnae; one left and one right radii; three right and two left scapulae; three unknown femora; and five unknown tibiae.

Thus the modern intrusion, Feature M, contained the remains of fifteen individuals. All were incomplete to some extent. There were six adults (three partially cremated), four children (none cremated), and five infants (one partially cremated). There is unfortunately no way of knowing whether they were disturbed inclusive or intrusive burials. If inclusive, they had been fill burials (the intrusion did not reach the mound floor). In any case, the area disturbed by the pit contained an unusually large number of bodies.

Burial #41 (also designated Burial M), the last found in the mound, was that of a male about sixteen years old. The burial pit, of roughly circular form with sloping sides and a rounded bottom, had been excavated through the original topsoil into the gravelly subsoil. It measured 5 feet east-west by 4.5 feet north-south by .75 feet deep. A few large stones had been placed on top of the body, which was complete and articulated. It was flexed, facing south and heading east. The trunk rested on its left side, almost over on its stomach. The legs were tightly flexed, drawn up in front of the trunk. The left arm was drawn back so that the elbow projected behind the body, and bent sharply at the elbow to allow the hand to rest near the jaw. The right arm was also drawn back, though not so much as the left, and then bent at the elbow to allow the hand to rest between the knees.

## INTERPRETATIONS

Three separate soils had been used for the construction of Mound C. A black ashy soil, with clamshell fragments, fish bones, and flecks of charcoal, had been placed on the original surface at one point (Feature H) and also used to fill the pit of Burial #37. It was evidently some village refuse used as fill. The golden brown sandy soil of the eastern primary (trench) fill and the soft light brown sandy soil of the secondary fill both contained some cultural remains, though not a great deal.

Several small features in the mound (Features A, C, G, and J) were of uncertain purpose. They might have been crematories, cooking pits for preparing meals or food offerings, areas of fire ceremony, or even refuse pits. Feature B was possibly a burial pit, though for some reason no body had been placed in it. Feature L evidently had been meant only to hold the two cremated incomplete bodies of Burial #38.

There were also several post-mound intrusions. Long's two trenches have already been discussed. Feature I and the pit containing Burials #26 and 27 may also have been Long's work. Feature M, though modern, was probably the work of a pot hunter. Feature F, on the other hand, was an intrusive burial pit made by post-mound Indians.



Areas of cremation were present but not numerous. In at least one place, directly over Burial #7, the ceremonial burning of the mound site had also served to cremate a body. Features D and E, which had occurred at the same stage of construction (generally contemporaneous with the mound site burning), were evidently crematories for one or two infants. There were also the two large stone-lined crematories in the fill, at opposite ends of the mound (Long's crematory and Feature K). If Long's account is correct, it represents the only certain case of a body having been left *in situ* after cremation. In all other cases the remains seem to have been moved elsewhere for final burial, only a few bones remaining by accident in the crematory. The bodies cremated in Feature K, for example, seem to have been placed in Burial #36 and/or #38.

One problem is the number of infant cremations. At least one, possibly two, infants had been cremated in Features D and E. Another had been cremated in Feature K. Yet only one cremated infant burial was discovered in the mound, and because this was in intrusive Feature M there is no certainty that it was even inclusive. It is possible that one or more infants had been so thoroughly cremated that the few charred bones left in a feature represented the total remains. More probably, however, they had been so lightly cremated that their reburied bodies showed no signs of it. The infant femora of Feature D did not seem burnt, though their position in the fire area is best explained by cremation. The cremated bodies of Mound C seemed in all cases only partially burnt, some showing evidence of cremation on only a few bones.

The number of individuals in Mound C was calculated by two methods. One considered provenance; that is, two separate incomplete adults were considered as two adults. The other method involved bone counts. All humeri, ulnae, radii, scapulae, femora, tibiae, temporal bones, tali, and calcanei were counted (those in disturbed areas being counted separately).

The count of infant humeri inclusive in the mound produced a total of four individuals. Two were one to four months old, and two were four months to one year old. In intrusive areas there were, according to scapulae and humeri, six infants. Two were one to four months old, and four were four months to one year old. Only one of these, Burial #13, was definitely intrusive.

Femora counts indicate ten children (age one to fourteen years) inclusive in the mound. Four were one to two years old; two about three or four years old; one about six years old; two about seven years old; and one about eight years old. In disturbed areas the scapulae indicate four children, three of them one or two years old and one about seven years old.

The inclusive adults, judging by radii and temporal bones, numbered nine. Two were fourteen to sixteen years old, one was sixteen, one was seventeen, and one was eighteen. The rest could not be accurately aged. The disturbed areas produced the tali and temporal bones of eight adults.

Thus, definitely inclusive in the mound were twenty-three individuals (four infants, ten children, and nine adults). In the disturbed parts of the mound were eighteen individuals (six infants, four children, and eight adults), of which only the infant of Burial #13 was definitely intrusive.

The others could have been originally inclusive or intrusive. Some might be parts of already counted inclusive individuals (for example, Burials #31-33) which have been partially disturbed.

The bone counts give a minimum population for the mound, but not necessarily a true one. None of the bodies in the fill was complete, and even some sub-floor burials had evidently left bones in the primary burial areas. The provenance method, in which each separate group of remains is given status as one or more separate individuals, probably produces a population count close to the truth. This method, of course, assumes that a body would not have been dismembered (or divided if already disarticulated) and placed in two or more separate locations in the mound, an assumption that cannot be proved. There were, by the provenance method, thirty-five individuals (four infants, sixteen children, and fifteen adults) inclusive in the mound. There were at most twenty-nine individuals (seven infants, six children, and sixteen adults) in the disturbed areas. However, if Burials #17-19 of Feature F are considered parts of Burials #20-22, this becomes twenty-six disturbed individuals. Some of these might be parts of already counted inclusive burials, as seems to be the case with Burials #26-27 (probably parts of Burials #31-33). Burial #13 is undoubtedly intrusive, while the others are of uncertain status. As it is, the provenance method suggests thirty-five inclusive individuals in Mound C. There might once have been about fifty-eight, if all those in doubt in the disturbed areas had once been inclusive (considering #13 as intrusive, #26-27 as parts of #31-33, and #17-19 as parts of #20-22).

In summary, an accurate count of the inclusive population of Mound C is impossible. The incompleteness of the majority of bodies, and the large number in disturbed areas, hinder estimates. Bone counts give a minimum estimate of twenty-three inclusive, seventeen disturbed, and one intrusive individuals. When provenance is considered a higher but probably more accurate estimate is reached—thirty-five inclusive, twenty-five to twenty-eight disturbed, and one intrusive individuals.

The inclusive burials show a definite pattern, evidently based upon status. They can be divided into above-floor (fill) burials and mound floor (on or beneath the floor) burials. Those above the mound floor were invariably incomplete to some extent. All were disarticulated. There were no grave goods, with the exception of the fossil horn coral with Burial #36c. Most of the bodies had been merely placed on the fill and covered, though a few showed slight ceremonialism. Burials #10 and #28 had a stone placed over them, and there was a circle of stones around Burial #36. A small pit in the fill had been excavated for Burial #38. Seven of the fill individuals had undergone partial cremation—the children of #3 and #6, and the adults of #33, 36 and 38. Burials #30-33 rested upon the original topsoil, but have been placed with the fill burials because in every other respect they belong with this group.

The second division consists of one body (#24) resting on the mound floor and ten others resting in eight sub-floor pits. These bodies are evidently of higher status than those in the fill. None had been cremated. Five (#9a, 24, 25, 35, and 37) have grave furniture. Three (#5, 37, and 41)

were fully articulated and four (#1, 7a-b, 9a) were partially decayed but had been re-articulated. One (#24) was partially decayed but not re-articulated and three (#9b, 25, 35) were fully disarticulated. It is notable that all adults (including the sixteen-year-old of Burial #41) were fully articulated, while the children and infants were either re-articulated, partially decayed, or disarticulated. Thus status differentiation appears quite sharply in the burial pattern, suggesting that status and ritual were closely linked here. Articulation, grave goods, and sub-mound burial were honours reserved for those of high status. Cremation was for those of lesser status.

There are other trends visible in the sub-floor burials, but they are probably not associated particularly with status. In three cases (#7, 9, 25) the sub-floor pits are lined with stones. In these same three instances, and in two others (#35, 41), stones had been placed over the bodies. Of the eight articulated and partially articulated bodies, six were flexed. One (#1) was extended and one (#7a) had the disarticulated long bones arranged in a semicircle. Of these eight bodies, four headed to the west and four to the east. Body orientation thus followed the mound orientation, east-west (actually, 20° south of east by 20° north of west). As Mounds A and B also followed this general orientation, it might have had some religious significance.

The age distribution of grave furniture is of some interest. Burial #9a, a six- or seven-year-old child, was accompanied by a platform pipe. Burial #24, a child about seven years old, had ornamental grave goods (shell beads, a shell gorget, and silver and copper beads) and a silver panpipe band. This last probably had a magico-religious significance, as would the pipe. Panpipes seem to be found only in graves, suggesting they are cult items restricted to burial use. No traces of wood or reed were found within the band, though these might have completely decayed.

Burial #25, an infant, was accompanied by one and one-half chipmunk mandibles. At his tender age (four months to one year), the mandibles probably had a magico-religious significance rather than being hunting trophies. Burial #35, a three- or four-year-old child, was also accompanied by mandibles (mink and weasel), again probably magico-religious. Decorative objects (shell and bird bone beads, and a possible pottery bead) were also present. The stone pottery stamp here seems to be the only utilitarian object with a child burial in the mound, but would have been of no great use to a three- or four-year-old. Probably it was more of a toy than a tool to the child. The ground fossil horn coral with this child probably had a magico-religious significance.

Burial #37 was the only adult with grave goods. Of possible magico-religious significance, or possibly just hunting trophies, were the seven timber wolf or large dog claws and the ends of a black bear femur. The presence of a femur head with a Serpent Mounds burial (Johnston, 1968) and the presence of claws with other Northeastern burials suggest a religious meaning for these items. The two pieces of quartz were also probably of religious significance. The bone pendant was obviously ornamental in function. The rest of the items were undoubtedly utilitarian.

Thus the adult, as might be expected, had largely utilitarian objects.



The children had largely decorative objects, though there were a number of religious items also with them.

Evidently individuals were placed in primary burials as they died, and then exhumed together for re-burial in a mound. This suggests that mound construction was periodic, initiated by a recurring incident. It might have been movement of the village (as among the Huron), a set time pattern (for example, every twenty years), or the death of an important person. The last alternative seems the most likely. Articulated burial was evidently an honour, and the best way to insure it would be to bury the individual as soon as he died. It thus seems logical that when a very important individual died a mound was erected to give him the honour of a final, fully articulated, burial. In Mound C the adult male of Burial #37, with his large number of grave goods, could have been such an individual. He was fully articulated. Other individuals, who had less status than #37, would have been exhumed and possibly re-articulated and placed in sub-floor pits. Still others, those with the least status, were merely placed in the fill.

## CERAMICS

The Cameron's Point rims, in many cases, may be placed in the types formed by Ritchie and MacNeish (1949). However, these types were formed largely on the basis of New York material. The Rice Lake examples differ slightly from the type definitions in such respects as lip form and decorative attributes. Because of this it was felt best to describe each rim briefly, thus avoiding the possibility of obscuring important differences.

Rimsherd frequencies and bodysherd exterior decorations are given in Tables 2 and 3 respectively. Only those sherds with the rim largely present were placed in types. Thus the term "bodysherd," as used in this report, includes sherds from the neck and shoulder as well as from the body and base. Table 3 gives the percentage of the various techniques used in the decoration of bodysherd exteriors. Where more than one decorative technique was used on a single bodysherd, each technique represented was enumerated separately. It should be noted that the "undecorated" category includes both smooth and brushed or combed bodysherds. Johnston's examination of bodysherds from Cameron's Point indicates that combed or brushed exteriors are more common in all village levels than smooth bodysherds (Johnston, 1963; Table 15). The present writers also examined each bodysherd for colour, interior treatment, breakage pattern, thickness, temper material, and temper size. The largest temper particle in each sherd was measured, so the temper size figures actually refer to the larger particles rather than the whole range of size. Only bodysherds the size of a twenty-five cent piece or larger were examined closely, because smaller sherds might have been misleading. It might have been difficult, for example, to distinguish plain dentate from rocker stamped dentate.

To clarify rim and bodysherd descriptions, a brief summary of decorative techniques is in order. Pseudo scallop shell, for example, shows a wide variety. At times the tooth impression is curvilinear, at times more rectangular. Following Johnston (1968), the present writers have lumped

Kant Rectangular Dentate type impressions (Emerson, 1955: 58-59) with pseudo scallop shell impressions. The rectangular dentate of the Kant site seems to be at the rectanguloid end of the range of variation of pseudo scallop shell impressions, rather than a separate decorative attribute. The length and arrangement of the pseudo scallop shell impressions also varies. There might be a horizontal band made up of a number of very short oblique impressions, or there might be a number of long parallel impressions.

Dentate impressions are usually rectangular, but may be square, oblong, and even triangular. The average tooth size was 2 by 1 mm. Teeth impressions were both discrete (separated distinctly from each other) and continuous (running together in the stamp impression). In the case of a continuous dentate impression with rectangular teeth there was a danger of confusion with the rectanguloid variety of pseudo scallop shell impressions. If the border between each tooth mark in the linear impression extended completely across the impression, the sherd was placed in the continuous dentate category. If, however, the border extended only partially across the impression, the sherd was considered an example of the pseudo scallop shell category.

Another possible source of confusion concerns the series of techniques involving punching and pulling motions. This series has been divided into three techniques. One is interrupted linear, the "push-pull" done with a stylus and often seen on Iroquoian ceramics. Another is linear punctate. This is also done with a stylus, but the hand movement is different. Instead of being pushed and pulled, the stylus is pressed into the pot and pulled. The final technique is punch and drag. The manual operation is the same as that involved in linear punctating, but the tool is broader, usually a dentate or pseudo scallop shell stamp. The resulting pattern is often quite complex; because of the occasional similarity of the results to a complex, overlapping dentate, some punch and drag decorated bodysherds may have been placed in the dentate category. It is doubted, however, that enough were mistaken to seriously alter the frequencies presented in Table 3.

Incising and trailing have been distinguished, as usual, by the relative width and depth of the impression. Also present among exterior decorative techniques is channelling (not to be confused with channelling in the Iroquoian sense, where the interior rim form is altered). Channelling and trailing were often difficult to distinguish, but in this paper the term "trailing" has been restricted to the clear, broad-line, carefully-done impressions which form regular geometric patterns. Channelling impressions are usually less clear-cut, and do not form well-defined patterns. They are usually all horizontal, but most components at Cameron's Point produced a small amount of cross-channelled sherds. Only the upper ash and lower ash did not have any of the latter.

Punctates are variable in form. Most are oval, but there are also circular, figure eight, and inverted comma forms. The rocker stamping was done with a dentate or pseudo scallop shell stamp, rarely with a plain stamp.



*Fig. 12. Rim forms (exterior on right)*

Rim thickness was measured at a point one inch below the lip. In Mound C it ranges from 5 to 9 mm., averaging 7.4 mm. Hardness varies from 1 to 4 in the Moh scale, averaging 2.2. The Mound C rims may be seen in Plate I. Rim forms appear in figure 12, type frequencies in Table 2. Catalogue numbers, in the Royal Ontario Museum system, are given when present.

The most important ceramic find in Mound C was a large pot shattered and lying on the mound floor, only one foot north of the north edge of the

pit for Burial #37 (Pl. 1, #5). Evidently the pot (952.200.90), probably accidentally, had been broken on the mound floor and then covered with fill as the mound was erected. Most of the vessel was recovered. It is medium brown with a black interior and firing core. Thickness ranges from 4 mm. at the lip to 13 mm. at the base. The vessel is slightly over 30 cm. high. The base is conoidal, the body elongated, curving gently out and up to the shoulder. The shoulder, 18 cm. above the base, is very slight, the vessel wall incurving gently and slightly to a straight neck which ends in a slightly outflaring rim and a thin flat lip (rim form 3).

On the interior there are short oblique lines of pseudo scallop shell on the rim, then horizontal channelling. There are oblique pseudo scallop shell lines on the lip and rim exterior. On the neck are horizontal pseudo scallop shell lines. These continue uninterrupted to about 10 cm. above the base. At this point on one side of the vessel are two horizontal bands of vertically rocked pseudo scallop shell, on the other side two horizontal bands of vertical straight pseudo scallop shell. These two sets of bands are separated by two continuations of the horizontal lines, progressively shortening, to the base. The type is St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell.

Other rims from the Mound C fill include:

One (952.200.92-Pl. 1, #2) with the rim outflaring to a thin rounded lip (form 1). The interior has short oblique pseudo scallop shell lines on the rim. The exterior bears oblique over horizontal pseudo scallop shell. The type is St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell.

One (952.200.98-Pl. I, #4) with the rim outflaring to a flat thickened lip (form 8). There are oblique dentate lines on the interior rim, the lip, and the exterior rim. The exterior neck has a complex but indistinct pattern. The type is Vinette Complex Dentate.

One (952.200.97-Pl. I, #7) with the rim slightly outflaring to a pointed lip (form 1). There are horizontal lines of linear punctate on the exterior. The category is Unidentified Vinette 2.

One (952.200.96-Pl. I, #9) with a short thick rim sharply outflaring to a flat lip (form 9). There are lines of corded stick across the lip. The exterior is also decorated, but too indistinctly to say what technique was used. The category is Unidentified Vinette 2.

One with the rim outflaring to a flattened lip (form 6). The interior bears a horizontal row of oblique dentate impressions, well below the lip. Oblique dentating crosses the lip. The exterior is plain. The type is Point Peninsula Plain.

One (952.200.95-Pl. I, #1) with the rim outflaring to a rounded lip (form 2). The interior has oblique pseudo scallop shell, then horizontal channelling. The exterior has oblique over horizontal pseudo scallop shell. Some bodysherds from the same vessel show large open triangles formed by a line of pseudo scallop shell for each side. The type is St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell.

One (952.200.89-Pl. I, #12) with the rim outflaring to a pointed lip (form 4). The interior rim bears a row of oblique pseudo scallop shell, the exterior has obliques over horizontals. The type is St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell.



One (952.200.100–Pl. I, #6) with the rim slightly outflaring to a rounded lip (form 5). On the interior rim are two horizontal lines of dentate. On the exterior the same seems to occur, though it is too indistinct to be sure. Below this is a wide (5 mm.) horizontal trail within which is a line of oval shallow punctates. Below this is oblique channelling. The category is Unidentified Vinette 2.

One (952.200.101–Pl. I, #10) with the rim outflaring to a rounded lip (form 5). The decoration might be horizontal dentate lines on interior and exterior rim, but is too indistinct for sure identification. The category is Unidentified Vinette 2.

One (952.200.103–Pl. I, #8) with the rim straight and vertical to a flat lip splayed out over the exterior (form 11). There is horizontal dentate on the interior rim, and dentate lines go straight across the lip. The exterior is plain. The type is Point Peninsula Plain.

One with the rim outflaring to a broken lip (probably form 1 or 3). There is oblique pseudo scallop shell on both interior and exterior rim. The type is St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell.

One (952.200.157–Pl. I, #11) with the rim straight to a flat lip (form 19). There is oblique dentate across the lip and smoothed-over vertical decoration (technique unknown) on the interior. The exterior is plain. The type is Point Peninsula Plain.

One (952.200.84–Pl. I, #3) with the rim slightly outflaring to a pointed lip (form 1). The interior has vertical over horizontal pseudo scallop shell. The exterior bears obliquely cross-hatched over horizontal pseudo scallop shell. The stamp had been pressed into the vessel wall at an angle, rather than directly as in most cases. The type is St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell.

From the sod and disturbed areas of Mound C came:

One from the surface over Long's trench with a thick rim outflaring to a flat lip (form 6). There is oblique dentating on the interior rim and across the lip. The exterior seems to have horizontal dentate lines over a plain band over oblique dentating, but this is uncertain because of smoothing. There is no category.

One (952.200.94–Pl. I, #13) from the sod over intrusive Feature M, with the rim outflaring to a pointed lip (form 1). There is linear punctate straight across the lip. The exterior bears obliques over three horizontal lines over obliques in the opposite direction, all in linear punctate. There is no type.

One from the sod over intrusive Feature M. There is no lip. Present is the neck, straight, with a prominent horizontal bead on the exterior. At the top of the sherd exterior there is a horizontal trailed line, then short oblique pseudo scallop shell impressions, then another row of very short pseudo scallop shell lines cut vertically across the bead. Beneath the bead are oblique (in the opposite direction) pseudo scallop shell lines. There is no type.

One from the sod with the rim straight and very thin to a pointed lip. The lip has deep notches directly across it. On the exterior, just below the lip, is one horizontal line of interrupted linear. There is no type.

One (952.200.102-Pl. I, #14) from the fill of Long's trench, with the rim outflaring to a pointed lip (form 4). It is plain. The type is Point Peninsula Plain.

One (952.200.93-Pl. I, #15) from the sod with a concave interior collar and a flat lip (form 10). On the lip are oblique shallow punctates. The exterior has cross-hatching vertical and horizontal incising over a horizontal row of deep oval punctates. Between each punctate is a boss produced by an interior punctate. This rim is of the Pickering branch of the Early Ontario Iroquois stage of the Ontario Iroquois tradition (personal communication, J. V. Wright). This rim represents a later (post-Point Peninsula) use of the site. Other sherds of the Pickering Branch were mixed by ploughing with earlier material in the Upper Ash layer of the village area.

Tables 2 and 3, in the Mound C sections, give figures only on ceramics from the undisturbed fill. Sherds from the sod and disturbed areas were not calculated in the tables. There were seventy-five bodysherds examined from the Mound C fill. The larger temper particles ranged from 1 to 9 mm. in size, averaging 2.4 mm. They were largely of quartz and feldspar, with some mica and hornblende. These materials all appear, in these relative proportions, in gneiss. Rotten gneiss, disintegrated by ground water to the point where it can be easily crushed by hand, is abundant in the till of the area (Gravenor, 1957:17), and probably was the source of tempering material. Bodysherd thickness ranges from 5 to 12 mm., averaging 8.4 mm. Colour ranges from light brown to black, with the exterior surface usually lighter than the interior surface. This suggests that the vessels were fired by being placed upside down over a fire. On the one whole vessel the interior surface is black from lip to shoulder and light brown from shoulder to base while the exterior surface is never black, thus supporting the theory of upsidedown firing. Coil breaks were noticed on many of the sherds.

Channelled interiors appeared on 21.7 per cent of the sherds, while 78.3 per cent had plain interiors. Only 22.7 per cent of the bodysherd exteriors were undecorated, suggesting that many of the vessels (like the whole one) were decorated over much of the exterior surface. The favoured decorative techniques, in order of importance, were pseudo scallop shell, dentating, and rocker stamping. The last contrasts with the rims, where Point Peninsula Rocker Stamped is absent. Probably rocker stamping was confined largely to bodies, not rims. Four bodysherds showed a mixture of techniques. One combined corded stick and incising, two combined dentating and pseudo scallop shell, and one had incising over pseudo scallop shell. The rocker stamping was done equally often in pseudo scallop shell and dentate, never in a plain stamp.

## GRAVE FURNITURE

The grave goods of Mound C have already been mentioned. A more detailed account of these artifacts follows. The platform pipe of Burial #9a (Pl. VI, #3) is of ground limestone. The base of the pipe is flat-

bottomed, plano-convex in cross-section. The bowl is barrel-shaped, 29 mm. high with an orifice diameter of 20 mm. The bowl was near, not at, the distal end of the base. The distal end itself had been broken off in the grave, and has since been misplaced. Photographs taken in 1952 show the missing basal extremity to have been like the rest of the base, but slightly narrowing a little beyond the bowl. The remaining part of the base is 44 mm. long. On one side of the pipe a discoloured encrusted area suggests that an iron pyrites fire-making kit, since disintegrated, may once have been present.

The 237 shell disc beads of Burial #24 (Pl. VI, #1) average 6 mm. in diameter by 2 mm. thick, the hole being 3 mm. in diameter. There were five other shell beads lying on the pendant. Three of these are of the disc type, but two are more barrel-shaped. The latter are 6 mm. long by 7 mm. in diameter, the hole being 4 mm. in diameter. The conch shell pendant (Pl. VI, #1) is irregularly shaped, about 136 by 90 mm. The hole is at one side.

The copper and silver beads of Burial #24 (Pl. VI, #9) were on a carefully-made two-ply twisted string, probably made from the stem fibres of the swamp milkweed. There are 53 silver and 26 copper beads. There was no unalterable pattern to their stringing, but generally it was two silver, then one copper, then two silver, etc. The copper beads are of rolled sheet copper with an overlapping joint. They average 7 mm. in diameter by 3.5 mm. long, the hole being 4 mm. wide. The silver beads are of rolled sheet silver, the sheet being only 1 mm. thick, with overlapping joints. They average 4.5 mm. in diameter by 6 mm. long, with the hole being 2.5 mm. wide.

The silver panpipe band (Pl. VI, #7) is very thin, carefully fashioned of sheet silver. There are corrugations for three reeds. The band is 36 mm. wide by only 23 mm. long. The sides of the band had been doubled back under to clasp the reeds, but did not meet each other.

The animal mandibles of Burials #25 and 35 had not been altered in any way. The 58 shell disc beads of Burial #35 averaged 5 mm. in diameter by 2 mm. thick, the hole being 3 mm. in diameter. The eleven beads made from the long bones of birds (Pl. VII, #3) average 30 mm. long by 4 mm. in diameter, the holes being 3 mm. wide. They have a rounded triangular, rather than circular, cross section.

The pottery bead of Burial #35 (Pl. VI, #8) had been broken. It has a rounded cross-section 6 mm. in diameter. The colour is medium brown. The fossil horn coral (Pl. VI, #6) is 26 mm. in diameter by 12 mm. high. It had been altered by grinding the base into a slight hollow, and by grinding the top into a smooth hemisphere.

The last item from Burial #35 is the pottery stamp (Pl. VI, #4). It is tadpole-shaped, of polished slate. The cross-section is plano-convex. The object is 67 mm. long by 31 mm. wide at the widest point. The handle had been split horizontally, probably by accident. The convex bit is nicked around the edge, each nick being 1 to 1.5 mm. wide and 1 mm. apart from the others. It was found that, depending on the depth and angle of impression, the stamp produces both close-set dentate and pseudo scallop

shell impressions. The patterns on rims 952.200.134 and 952.200.38, of the lower ash midden level, had been produced by a very similar (though not identical) stamp. A similar pattern also appears on a rock-dentate bodysherd from the mound fill. Rocking is easily done with the stamp by virtue of its handle and convex bit.

Burial #37 produced the greatest number of grave goods. The iron pyrites (Pl. VIII, #2), quartz pieces, and animal claws need no further description. The proximal end of the left black bear femur (Pl. VII, #4) had been cut lengthwise, so the posterior half was cut away. The distal end of the same femur (Pl. VII, #5) had been cut from the shaft at an angle which removed part of the epiphysis. The schist adze (Pl. VIII, #1) is 174 mm. long by 55 mm. wide by 20 mm. thick. The sides are fairly flat, the poll and bit slightly convex. The unaltered antler tine tip (Pl. VIII, #6) is 79 mm. long.

The antler base handle (Pl. VIII, #4) was evidently meant to hold a drill or punch. The base is unaltered, but the tine projecting up from it for 46 mm. has a wide shallow groove (25 mm. wide by 4 mm. deep) ground around it. On one side of the tine a slot 8 mm. wide had been cut along it to expose a hollow interior. The three large awls (Pl. VIII, #7-9) are of elk bone and elk antler. One is of an elk ulna, the proximal end unaltered but the distal end ground to a point. It is 210 mm. long. The two others are both 186 mm. long, ground to a point at one end. One is of a split elk long bone, the other of elk antler. The long knife (Pl. VII, #1) is of antler, flat-sided with a fairly sharp edge and with a blunt point at one end.

The nine fishhook barbs (Pl. VIII, #5) are bone splinters, pointed at one end. They average 37 mm. long by 6 mm. wide (at the wider end) by 1 mm. thick. The beaver incisor is fragmentary and does not seem to be worked. The bone pendant (Pl. VII, #2) is of a split mammal long bone, with a groove for suspension cut around one end. It may once have been unsplit, as the groove is not present on the split surface. No other parts of it were found in the grave, suggesting that if it had once been a whole bone it became split before being placed with the body. It is 67 mm. long by 22 mm. wide.

## FILL MATERIAL

Besides the grave goods, there were a number of artifacts in the fill of Mound C. These had evidently been chance inclusions, gathered up with the fill. They include:

One flint projectile point (952.200.16-Pl. IV, #6) with a straight base, wide corner notches, and short, slightly convex edges. The cross-section is lenticular. It is 30 mm. long by 17 mm. wide by 8 mm. thick.

One base of a flint projectile point (952.200.26-Pl. IV, #7), 22 mm. wide by 7 mm. thick. It is straight based with side notches and a lenticular cross-section.

One part of a flint projectile point (952.200.39-Pl. IV, #8), 7 mm.



thick. It is straight based, with wide corner notches, long sides, and a lenticular cross-section.

One flint cache blade (952.200.1–Pl. IV, #10), thin, with a slightly convex base and long convex sides. It is 70 mm. long by 28 mm. wide by 5 mm. thick.

One flint projectile point base, lenticular in cross-section. It is 10 mm. thick by about 34 mm. wide. It has horizontal shoulders and a parallel-sided stem 12 mm. long by 20 mm. wide.

One slate axe (952.200.23–Pl. IV, #12), crudely made. The sides are slightly expanding from a flat rough poll to a slightly convex bit. It is 110 mm. long by 45 mm. wide (at the bit) by 17 mm. thick.

One slate axe (952.200.9–Pl. IV, #16) with the sides slightly expanding from an irregular poll to a slightly convex bit. It is 67 mm. long by 32 mm. wide (at the bit) by 10 mm. thick.

One flint object (952.200.156–Pl. IV, #18), possibly an awl or punch. The “artifact” evidently had been formed by a few large percussion blows. It is triangular in cross-section, 44 mm. long by 16 mm. wide. The lack of pressure chipping and of signs of use suggest this object may be merely a flake, in spite of its functional appearance.

Five sheet-copper objects (952.200.2–Pl. V, #11–15). All were in undisturbed fill, in a space about one foot square, and were evidently accidental fill inclusions. They are roughly circular and basin-shaped, with ragged edges and depressed centres. Three have two holes in the edges, at opposite sides of the depressed centres. One has one hole, one has none. The objects are about 35 mm. in diameter, the depressed centres from 19 to 26 mm. wide and 4 mm. deep. They are probably crude copper earspools.

Three tiny copper fragments, too small to give any idea of what they had once been.

Also from Mound C, but from provenances which make it difficult to determine their original status, are:

One flint projectile point (952.200.17–Pl. IV, #1) from the surface of Long’s trench. It is of lenticular cross-section. The base is slightly concave, and the body edges are convex. There are side notches and squared basal edges. One basal edge is broken off. The point is 39 mm. long by 25 mm. wide by 9 mm. thick. It falls in the Brewerton Side-Notched type, primarily a Laurentian type (Ritchie, 1961: 19–20).

One flint object, possibly a broken drill base (14894–Pl. IV, #17) found by Long in Mound C. It is lenticular in cross-section, 12 mm. thick by 33 mm. wide. It has a convex base and small projections on each side above the base.

Present in the mound fill, and evidently refuse inclusions, were a number of animal and fish bones. Of those identifiable, the majority are beaver, channel catfish, and whitetail deer. Others present were the remains of turtle, chipmunk, mouse, and fox. There were also the canine of a *canis* (coyote size) and three incisors of a timber wolf or large dog.

There is no certainty that the majority of objects in the mound were coeval with the mound builders. Much might be earlier material present



in the sources of fill. Only the grave goods, and the large pseudo scallop shell vessel, are definitely material of the mound builders. It is significant, however, that no definitely late material, such as Point Peninsula Corded or Rice Lake Banded rims, appeared in the fill.

## *Mounds A and B*

Mound A, the most westerly of the Cameron's Point group (fig. 2), was crosstrenched by Long in 1896 (Boyle, 1897a: 31). He reported that the mound had been disturbed. He recovered five skeletons, four of which he considered intrusive (he did not mention his reasons for this). They were from four inches to two feet deep. The fifth body, considered inclusive, was flexed on a "bed of sand" on the mound floor within a circle of rocks. Long believed the rocks, but not the body, had been burnt. He took a flat piece of wood from the mound, but did not mention its provenance.

The next investigation of Mound A was made by Harper in 1952. Two test pits one foot deep were placed in the centre of the mound. The soil here had evidently been disturbed. Scattered throughout it were human bone and clamshell fragments. The human bones are adult and unburnt. They include a left zygomatic process, a shovel-shaped incisor, a phalanx, and the left part of a maxilla. The maxilla has some bone recession, revealing the roots of some teeth. At a point three inches deep was a copper awl (952.200.8—Pl. V, #6). It is square-sectioned, 110 mm. long by 4 mm. wide and thick. One end is pointed and bent at an angle, the other is flattened. This material, all in disturbed soil, may have originally been inclusive or intrusive.

The final examination of Mound A was done by Johnston in 1958 (Johnston, 1968). Near the west end of what remained of the mound he recovered a burial found by pot hunters. It was one and one-tenth feet below the surface, in a brown loam soil. It was probably, but not certainly, an inclusive burial. The body, that of an adult male (designated Cameron's Point #1 by Johnston), had been flexed on the left side heading west. There were traces of red ochre on the bones and in the burial area.

Mound B, the central one of the Cameron's Point group, was first tested by Long (Boyle, 1897a: 31–32). One lengthwise trench and two crosstrenches were excavated. The soil was mixed clay and gravel, with much stone. Long believed that a stone cover had been laid over the mound. On the sides this cover was formed of rows of flat slabs laid on edge, while on the top the stones were round. Some two feet of soil lay over the cover. Yet Long also said Mound C had a cover, while Harper's excavations established that this "cover" was only an appearance given by the large number of stones in the fill. The round stones on top of Mound B were probably also only fill boulders. Long stated that they were up to two or three courses deep, suggesting he was digging in stone fill.

However, his description of the rows of flat stones laid on edge around the sides sounds more convincing. This might well have been a stone shoulder, similar to those found on some New York Focus mounds (cf. Carpenter, 1950b: 213–214).

Ten bodies, considered intrusive, were found above the stone “cover” at the east end of the mound. The bodies had been surrounded and covered with more stones. Two bodies were found at the mound floor. Long’s description is vague, but it seems they were enclosed by a circle of stones. Also recovered were a lump of wood, found above the two inclusive bodies, and a gorget. Long believed the latter was an “unperforated tablet,” but it is a fragment of a polished slate gorget (Pl. VI, #5—pointer indicates hole). It is thin and square-cornered, with part of one countersunk suspension hole present. Long gives no provenance for the gorget.

In 1938 Mr. Everett Elmhurst found a burial with a number of shell ornaments. Johnston (1968) states that this burial occurred in Mound A. Harper, however, was informed by Mr. Elmhurst that it occurred in the west end of Mound B. On examining the part of the bank from which the body was said to have eroded, Harper found a few small bone fragments. Probably the fact that Mound B had disappeared by the time of Johnston’s visit led Mr. Elmhurst to mistakenly identify Mound A as the burial site to Johnston. According to information obtained by Johnston (*ibid*), the body had been eroding from the mound about eight inches below the surface. It was a child, probably three or four years old, flexed on the left side heading northwest. It may or may not have been inclusive. Sixteen shell pendants (*ibid*: Pl. 78) were found, one on the surface and the rest above and within the rib cage. The pendants are of various forms, all different, with one to three perforations or a notched projection for suspension in each. One has a serrated edge and a design of engraved curvilinear lines. Dr. Arthur H. Clarke, Jr., malacologist of the National Museum of Canada, identified the shell for Johnston. One pendant was of the central whorl of a *Busycon perversum* Linne, from the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies. The other fifteen were of *Strombus gigas* Linne, from Florida to Venezuela.

Harper placed a test pit in Mound B to recover another body eroding from the bank about one foot below the surface near the west end. The body, an adult, was flexed on its left side facing north and heading west. The arms were extended straight out (north) from the body. There is no certainty that the body was inclusive. Part of a femur from another adult was found slightly above the body. The recovered skeleton was badly fragmented. The brow ridges were V-shaped and not greatly developed. There was one supraorbital foramen on each side.

Mounds A and B cannot be related to each other or to Mound C. What artifacts and burials were recovered are mostly of uncertain provenance, and there were no ceramics. Beyond the possible stone shoulder of Mound B no information was obtained on mound construction. Thus Mounds A and B could have been earlier or later than, or contemporaneous with, Mound C.

# *Midden Excavations*

## STRATIGRAPHY

As mentioned earlier, traces of a shell midden extended for a good distance along the shore. Excavations were made at two points, designated Midden West and Midden East. Midden East proved to be far the most productive. The Midden West area produced very little material. Four squares were excavated but only one, which touched upon a shell layer, provided any material to speak of. The strata consisted of about .5 feet of ashy soil over an undetermined amount of shell.

The Midden East area provided a better sample, but there was only time to excavate five squares. The stratification was simple and clear. A layer of sod, about .1 feet thick, covered the area. Below this was a layer of black ashy soil, with only a slight amount of shell. This, the upper ash, was from .25 to .9 feet thick. It had been considerably disturbed throughout by ploughing.

Below the upper ash was a layer of mixed black and grayish-white ash densely packed with shell. This layer ranged from .5 to 1 feet thick, averaging .7 feet. There was no stratigraphic basis for a division within this layer, but cultural material was found to be most abundant in its lowest part. The ceramics support the division of the shell layer into two cultural levels. One, the upper shell, consists of the upper two-thirds of the shell layer. The bottom third was designated the lower shell.

Below the shell was a layer of soft fine black ashy soil. This stratum was separated from the shell at one point by about .25 feet of yellowish sand. The layer as a whole was from .5 to 2 feet deep, but usually ranged between .75 and 1.5 feet. It rested upon a sterile yellowish sand. Only the top .75 feet of the ash contained cultural material—ceramics, other artifacts, animal remains, and some shell (much less shell than in the shell layer). This part was designated the lower ash. Below this point there were only scattered burnt and unburnt animal bones, some identifiable as deer, and some fire-cracked stones. A few bodysherds were found in this deeper part of the ash but they were in disturbed areas. Evidently they had been brought down from the lower ash cultural level in animal burrows. The deeper black ash might also be a midden level, as suggested by the animal bones and burnt stones, but this is at present uncertain. Possibly more excavation would have turned up definite cultural remains throughout the ash layer.

## ARTIFACTS OF THE UPPER ASH

### CERAMICS

Type frequencies for the upper ash are given in Table 2. Rim forms may be seen in figure 12. Below are brief descriptions of each rimsherd:

One (952.200.109—Pl. II, #10) with the upper rim outflaring to a pointed lip (form 1). The interior and exterior rim bear oblique indistinct

markings. They might be pseudo scallop shell, or pseudo scallop shell over a dragged stamp. The category is Unidentified Vinette 2.

One (952.200.114–Pl. II, #2) with the rim outflaring to a flat lip (form 14). On the interior rim are two horizontal rows of oblique plain impressions or short incisions, over deep circular punctates 5 mm. in diameter. The lip bears an encircling line of linear punctate. The exterior bears one horizontal row of the oblique plain impressions or short incisions over crude horizontal incising. The horizontal incising is interrupted at the top by the bosses of the interior punctates. The rim is of the Pickering branch (personal communication, J. V. Wright).

One (952.200.140–Pl. II, #12) with the rim slightly outflaring to a flattened lip (form 15). Dentate impressions run directly across the lip. On the exterior rim there are vertical bands (each band 4 mm. wide and 4 mm. apart) of complex dentate. The type is Vinette Complex Dentate.

One (952.200.142–Pl. II, #8) with the rim outflaring to a flat lip (form 3). The interior bears oblique over vertical dentate, dentate runs directly across the lip, and there is oblique over vertical dentate on the exterior. The type is Vinette Dentate.

Two of the same vessel (952.200.117 and 120–Pl. II, #5-6) with the rim slightly outflaring to a flat lip (form 6). The interior has vertical lines of punch and drag while the lip bears two encircling lines of linear punctate. The exterior has two horizontal lines of punch and drag. The type is Rice Lake Banded (Johnston, 1968).

One (952.200.118–Pl. II, #1) with the rim slightly outflaring to a flat lip (form 6). The interior has horizontal channelling, with two horizontal rows of vertically oriented fingernail impressions imposed upon the channelling. The lip is crossed obliquely by dentate. The exterior bears oblique dentate. The type is Vinette Dentate.

One (952.200.119–Pl. II, #9) with the rim outflaring to a flat lip (form 3). There is horizontal channelling on the interior, while the lip bears oblique notching. The exterior has oblique incising or combing over horizontal channelling. The category is Unidentified Vinette 2.

One (952.200.127–Pl. II, #4) with the rim outflaring to a flat lip (form 6). The lip is crossed directly by corded stick imprints. On the exterior is an angular corded stick imprint. The type is Point Peninsula Corded.

One (952.200.122–Pl. II, #3) with the rim probably straight and vertical to a flat lip (form 19). The interior has oblique corded stick imprints. The lip is crossed directly by corded stick. The exterior bears horizontal corded stick. The type is Point Peninsula Corded.

One (952.200.123–Pl. II, #11) with the rim outflaring to a flat lip. The only decoration is some sort of vague impressing crossing the lip, too smoothed over to identify. Not enough of the sherd is present to identify the type, so it has been placed in the Unidentified Vinette 2 category.

One (952.200.132–Pl. II, #7) with the rim curving up to a flat lip. The interior is slightly concave (form 10). It bears a horizontal row of deep circular punctates. The lip bears oblique incising or impressing. The



exterior has horizontal incising crossed by faint oblique incising. The rim is of the Pickering branch (personal communication, J. V. Wright).

The rimsherds frequencies (Table 2) were calculated with the two Pickering rims excluded. These evidently represent a slightly later use of the site, and became mixed with the predominantly Vinette 2 ware by ploughing. The sparsity of Pickering rims (one was from the Midden West, one from the Midden East) imply that most of the upper ash material represents a Middle Point Peninsula occupation. The Vinette 2 rims range in thickness from 6 to 7 mm., averaging 6.7 mm. Their hardness ranges from 1 to 3, averaging 1.6. The two Pickering rims are 5 mm. thick, with a hardness of 3.

The bodysherds range from light brown to black, with the exterior surface usually lighter in colour (implying upsidetown firing). The tempering material is the same as that in the Mound C ceramics, implying again use of the gneiss in the local till. The range in size of larger temper particles is 1.5 to 4 mm., averaging 2.6 mm. The thickness range is 5 to 10 mm., averaging 8.6 mm. Coil breaks are present on many sherds.

Only thirteen bodysherds were examined. Of these, 30.7 per cent had channelled interiors and 69.3 per cent had plain interiors. Concerning exterior decoration (Table 3), dentating, channelling, punch and drag, and rocker stamping are most common. The rocker stamping is done equally often in dentate and pseudo scallop shell, never in plain stamp. Three bodysherds show more than one technique. One combines corded stick and dentating, one trailing and dentating, and one rocker stamping and dentating. Only 18.8 per cent of the bodysherds were undecorated, suggesting many vessels were decorated over much of the exterior surface.

#### NON-CERAMIC REMAINS

One small flint projectile point (952.200.141-Pl. IV, #9), probably destroyed in the process of manufacture. What remains shows a small point, about 5 mm. thick, with convex body edges, corner notching, and a slightly convex base.

One hammerstone, about 45 mm. wide. It is an axe-like stone, with a rounded poll and a broken bit end. The edges are rounded and run parallel, rather than expanding or contracting toward the bit.

One flint end scraper (952.200.27-Pl. IV, #19) of oval form. One face is quite convex, the other only slightly so. There is rough secondary chipping around the edges on both faces. It is 35 mm. long by 24 mm. wide.

One awl (952.200.40-Pl. V, #3) made of mammal long bone. The bone has been split lengthwise and ground to a point at one end. It is 108 mm. long.

Present in the upper ash were a good number of deer bones, some identifiable as being of the whitetail deer. A few beaver incisors and molars, unworked, and some fish bones were also found. One human molar was discovered. The upper ash also contained clamshells, but not in the density of the shell layer.



## ARTIFACTS OF THE UPPER SHELL

### CERAMICS

Rimsherds from the upper shell level include:

One (952.200.148-Pl. II, #23) with the rim outflaring to a rounded and thickened lip (form 16). The interior has vertical dentate over horizontal channelling. Dentate crosses the lip obliquely. On the exterior there is horizontal and vertical cross-channelling. The category is Unidentified Vinette 2.

One (952.200.149-Pl. II, #14) with the rim slightly outflaring to a broken lip (form 18). The interior is channelled. On the exterior rim, at the lip, there is a crude appliqué strip with vertical channelling on it. The rim is in the Unidentified Vinette 2 category.

One (952.200.150-Pl. II, #15) with the rim outflaring to a pointed lip (form 7). The exterior bears horizontal lines of an indistinct decor, probably punch and drag or linear punctate. This type is Vinette Complex Dentate.

One (952.200.139-Pl. II, #25) with the rim outflaring to a rounded lip (form 5). The interior bears horizontal dentate lines (with one channelled horizontal line among them). There is an encircling line of dentate on the lip. The exterior has oblique over horizontal dentate. The type is Vinette Dentate.

One (952.200.106-Pl. II, #17) with the rim outflaring to a rounded and thickened lip (form 12). The interior has vertical dentate. The lip is crossed obliquely by dentate. The exterior bears a vertical motif which is too indistinct for recognition of the technique utilized. The category is Unidentified Vinette 2.

One (952.200.111-Pl. II, #16) with the rim outflaring to a lip which is rounded in one part but flattened in another (forms 5 and 6). The flattening is the result of dentate running directly across the lip. The interior bears horizontal channelling, the exterior vertical channelling. The category is Unidentified Vinette 2.

One (952.200.110-Pl. II, #20) with the rim outflaring to a broken lip. The exterior bears horizontal lines of linear punctate, interrupted at one place on the lower part of the rim by oblique lines of the same. The category is Unidentified Vinette 2.

One (952.200.112-Pl. II, #18) with the rim straight and vertical to a pointed lip (form 13). There is no decoration. The rim had been made by the coil method, and the creases marking the coil joints had been only partially smoothed over. The crudity, lack of decoration, and unusual form suggest the rim represents a child's effort at making ceramics. It was placed in the Unidentified Vinette 2 category.

One with the rim outflaring to a flat lip (form 6). The exterior bears oblique dentate, possibly pseudo scallop shell, over horizontal incising. The category is Unidentified Vinette 2.

One (952.200.136-Pl. II, #24) with the rim slightly outflaring to a flat lip (form 6). The interior has horizontal channelling. There is oblique

dentate on the lip. The exterior bears vertical channelling meeting oblique channelling (not crosshatching). The category is Unidentified Vinette 2.

One (952.200.128-Pl. II, #19) with the rim slightly outflaring to a flat lip (form 6). The interior bears vertical dentate. There is dentate directly across the inner half of the lip. The dentate stamp had been pressed along the outer edge to produce a notched effect around the exterior edge of the lip. The centre of the lip is unaltered. The exterior rim bears two horizontal rows of punch and drag over oblique rows of punch and drag. A dentate stamp had been used to produce the impressions. The type is Rice Lake Banded.

One (952.200.131-Pl. II, #13) with the rim outflaring to a flat and thickened lip (form 17). The interior has oblique dentate. Dentate also crosses the lip directly. On the exterior there is one horizontal line of interrupted linear over oblique pseudo scallop shell. The category is Unidentified Vinette 2.

One (952.200.127-Pl. II, #22) with the rim outflaring to a rounded lip (form 5). There is possibly smoothed oblique channelling on the exterior. The type is Point Peninsula Plain.

One (952.200.129-Pl. II, #21) with the rim outflaring to a rounded lip (form 5). There is oblique dentate on the interior, and dentate straight across the lip. The exterior, beyond brushing, is plain. The type is Point Peninsula Plain.

The rims range in thickness from 6 to 10 mm., averaging 7.7 mm. Hardness ranges from 1 to 3, averaging 1.9. All fourteen rims are Vinette 2 ware.

Twenty-five bodysherds were examined from the upper shell cultural level (Table 3). Colour ranges from medium brown to black, again with the interior surfaces usually darker. Temper material is the same as that of Mound C and the upper ash. The larger temper particles range in size from 1.5 to 7 mm., averaging 2.7 mm. Bodysherd thickness ranges from 5 to 10 mm., averaging 8.6 mm. Many sherds have coil breaks.

Bodysherd interiors are 48.2 per cent channelled and 51.8 per cent plain. Dentating, rocker stamping, and channelling are the favoured exterior decorative techniques. The rocker stamping is done in three cases with a dentate stamp, in two cases with a pseudo scallop shell stamp, and in one case with a plain stamp. One bodysherd shows more than one technique, combining channelling and plain rocker stamping. The percentage of undecorated bodysherds again implies that many vessels were decorated over much of the surface. The high incidence of rocker stamping among bodysherds contrasts with its absence among rims, suggesting that it was confined largely to the lower parts of the vessels.

#### NON-CERAMIC REMAINS

One flint projectile point (952.200.11-Pl. IV, #5) with slightly convex body edges, sloping shoulders, and a thick, slightly expanding stem. The base of the stem is straight. The cross-section is lenticular. It is 38 mm. long, 17 mm. wide, and 5 mm. thick.

One bit end of a slate axe (952.200.32–Pl. IV, #13) with expanding sides and a straight bit. The broken remnant is 43 mm. wide at the bit and 13 mm. thick.

One pointed whetstone (952.200.10–Pl. IV, #20). The base is straight. In cross-section the sides are flat and the edges somewhat rounded. It is 36 mm. long, 11 mm. wide (at the base) and 5 mm. thick. Though these objects have been called whetstones in the literature their frequent polish, the lack of whetting scars, and the presence of points on most suggest they were meant for another use.

One pointed whetstone (952.200.14–Pl. IV, #21) of polished slate. The sides and edges are very slightly convex in cross-section. The base is convex. It is 40 mm. long, 12 mm. wide (at the base), and 6 mm. thick.

One bone awl (952.200.130–Pl. V, #4) formed of a deer cannonbone split in half and ground to a point at one end.

One bone object (952.200.13–Pl. V, #8) partially burnt, 29 mm. long. It is a small sharp point formed from a bone splinter by grinding.

The food remains found in the upper shell were for the most part clamshells. There were also a fair number of deer bones and a few fish and beaver bones. One muskrat mandible and one calcaneum of a small dog were present.

## ARTIFACTS OF THE LOWER SHELL

### CERAMICS

Rimsherds from the lower shell (Table 2) include:

One (952.200.146–Pl. III, #2) with the rim outflaring to a pointed lip (form 4). There is vertical dentate on the interior. The exterior bears oblique dentate over horizontally rocker stamped dentate. The type is Point Peninsula Rocker Stamped.

One (952.200.147–Pl. III, #10) with the rim outflaring to a thin flat lip (form 3). The interior is channelled, the exterior plain. Dentate crosses the lip obliquely. The type is Point Peninsula Plain.

One (952.200.125–Pl. III, #7) with the rim outflaring to a pointed lip (form 2). Both interior and exterior bear oblique pseudo scallop shell. The type is St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell.

One (952.200.126–Pl. III, #8) with the rim slightly outflaring to a flat lip (form 6). The lip bears two encircling lines of linear punctate. The exterior has oblique pseudo scallop shell. The type is St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell.

One (952.200.113–Pl. III, #9) with the rim outflaring to a flattened lip (form 6). The interior bears vertically rocker stamped dentate. The exterior rim is plain from the lip to the start of the flare. At this point vertical dentate begins, but not enough is present to say whether it had been rocker stamped or not. The category is Unidentified Vinette 2.

One (952.200.104–Pl. III, #3) with the rim outflaring to a round lip (form 5). There is a coil break visible. The interior bears two horizontal bands of rocker stamped dentate. Crude dentate runs directly across the

lip. The exterior has oblique dentate. The type is Vinette Dentate but the thickness of the sherd (11 mm.), the crudity and large size of the dentate teeth, and the combination of straight and rocked dentate bear some similarity to Saugeen Focus material (cf. Wright and Anderson, 1963: 25-26).

One (952.200.115-Pl. III, #1) with the rim outflaring to a flat lip (form 6). The interior has a horizontal band of punch and drag over channelling. The lip bears oblique dentate. The exterior has horizontal bands of punch and drag. The type is Vinette Complex Dentate.

One (952.200.116-Pl. III, #4) with the rim slightly outflaring to a rounded lip (form 5). The interior has oblique dentate. There are pseudo scallop shell impressions straight across the lip and obliquely on the exterior rim. The type is St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell.

One (952.200.151-Pl. III, #5) with the rim outflaring to a flat lip (form 3). The interior has horizontal lines of linear punctate. The lip bears oblique lines of the same, as does the exterior rim. The category is Unidentified Vinette 2.

One (952.200.152-Pl. III, #6) with the rim slightly outflaring to a flat lip (form 6). The interior is horizontally channelled, the exterior vertically channelled. The lip is directly crossed by dentate. The category is Unidentified Vinette 2.

All rims from the lower shell level are Vinette 2 ware. Rimsherd thickness ranges from 6 to 11 mm., averaging 7.1 mm. All but the Saugeen-like Vinette Dentate rim are 6 or 7 mm. Hardness ranges from 1 to 3, averaging 1.5.

A total of 20 bodysherds was examined from the lower shell. Colours range from medium brown to black, again with the interior surface and firing core usually darker than the exterior. Many have coil breaks. There is one conoidal base. The temper material is the same as in Mound C and the other midden levels. Larger particles range from 2.5 to 5 mm., averaging 3.3 mm. Thickness ranges from 8 to 11 mm., averaging 9.2 mm.

Of the interior surfaces, 40 per cent are channelled and 60 per cent plain. The favoured exterior bodysherd decorations are dentate and rocker stamping. The rocker stamping was done in two cases with a dentate stamp and in three cases with a pseudo scallop shell stamp. Two bodysherds have more than one technique. One combines punctates and linear punctate, one has curved plain stamping and dentating. The percentage of undecorated bodysherds again implies that many of the vessels were decorated over much of the exterior surface. The lack of pseudo scallop shell on bodysherds contrasts with its dominance among rims, suggesting that it was a technique largely confined to rims.

#### NON-CERAMIC REMAINS

One flint projectile point (952.200.22-Pl. IV, #2) with one side of the base broken off. The body edges are long and straight, the base convex, and the cross-section lenticular. There are side notches. It is 42 mm. long, 18 mm. wide and 6 mm. thick.

One slate object (952.200.29-Pl. IV, #11), thin and flat-sided. It is



well formed and polished all over. One flat side has a slight circular depression, possibly worn there by a thumb or finger. The edges are rounded and polished. Both ends are broken, but enough is present of one end to indicate that it had been convex in form. The object is now 35 mm. long, 35 mm. wide, and 8 mm. thick.

One ground limestone object (952.200.143–Pl. IV, #15), probably a religious or ceremonial item. It is cylindrical, but in cross-section one side is less convex than the other. The object is broken, so the original length is unknown. The top is rounded. At the point where the shaft rounds out into the top, two lines have been incised around the object. They are too small to serve effectively as suspension grooves.

One bone awl (952.200.7–Pl. V, #2) made from a split mammal long bone, ground to a point at one end. It is 75 mm. long.

One bone awl (952.200.20–Pl. V, #7) made from a split mammal long bone, ground to a point at one end. It is 55 mm. long.

One bone awl (952.200.12–Pl. V, #1) made of an unsplit mammal bone ground to a point at one end. It is 97 mm. long.

The majority of food remains were again clamshells. There was also present a fair number of deer bones, as well as some fish bones and unworked beaver incisors.

## ARTIFACTS OF THE LOWER ASH

### CERAMICS

Rimsherds from the lower ash (Table 2) include:

One with the rim outflaring to a lip now broken off (probably form 1 or 3). The interior bears vertical pseudo scallop shell. The exterior has vertical pseudo scallop shell over oblique impressions too indistinct to identify. The category is Unidentified Vinette 2.

One (952.200.38–Pl. III, #12) with the rim outflaring to a flat lip (form 3). The interior bears vertical pseudo scallop shell. Pseudo scallop shell runs directly across the lip. The exterior has obliques over four horizontals over another band of obliques (oblique in the same direction) over more horizontals, these last at the beginning of a slight and gentle shoulder. The pseudo scallop shell stamp had been slightly dragged. The type is St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell.

One (952.200.105–Pl. III, #14) with the rim outflaring to a flat lip (form 6). The interior bears vertical dentate over horizontal channelling. The lip has obliquely crossing dentate. On the exterior there is vertically rocker stamped dentate. The type is Point Peninsula Rocker Stamped.

One (952.200.63–Pl. III, #13) with the rim outflaring to a flat lip (form 3). The interior bears oblique pseudo scallop shell over horizontal channelling. Pseudo scallop shell crosses the lip obliquely. The exterior has horizontal bands of punch and drag done with a pseudo scallop shell stamp. The type is Vinette Complex Dentate.

One with the rim seemingly straight and vertical to a rounded lip. There is dentate running straight across the lip, and horizontal channelling on the exterior. The category is Unidentified Vinette 2.

One (952.200.134—Pl. III, #15) with the rim outflaring to a rounded lip (form 5). The interior bears oblique pseudo scallop shell over horizontal channelling. The lip has an encircling line of pseudo scallop shell. On the exterior there is oblique pseudo scallop shell. The type is St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell.

Rimsherd thickness ranges from 7 to 10 mm., averaging 8.3 mm. Hardness is from 1 to 3, averaging 1.5.

There were twenty-two bodysherds examined from the lower ash. The colours range from light brown to black, again usually darker on the interior surface and firing core than on the exterior surface. The tempering material is as usual. The larger particles range between 2 and 5 mm., averaging 3 mm. Bodysherd thickness ranges from 7 to 13 mm., averaging 9.1 mm. Many sherds have coil breaks.

Bodysherd interiors are 31.7 per cent channelled, 63.2 per cent plain, and 5.1 per cent cord roughened. The most common exterior decorative techniques (Table 3) are dentating and rocker stamping. The latter was done in four cases with a pseudo scallop shell stamp and in two cases with a dentate stamp. In three cases more than one technique is present. One combines pseudo scallop shell and trailing, one dentate and fingernail impressions, and one punch and drag and trailing. The low incidence of undecorated exteriors again suggests that many vessels were decorated over much of the surface. Pseudo scallop shell is again uncommon among bodysherds but common among rims. This could mean that this technique was relatively restricted to rims, or it could merely be a reflection of the small sample size.

#### NON-CERAMIC REMAINS

One small flint projectile point (952.200.4—Pl. IV, #4), crudely chipped. It has sloping shoulders, short convex body edges, and an expanding stem with a convex base. It is 32 mm. long, 20 mm. wide, and 6 mm. thick.

One small crude axe-like implement (952.200.5—Pl. IV, #14) with expanding edges and a slightly convex poll. The bit end is blunt, suggesting use as a hammer. It is 74 mm. long, 46 mm. wide (at bit), and 18 mm. thick.

One rubbing stone (952.200.54—Pl. IV, #22) somewhat squared in shape, with one surface polished by use. It measures about 40 mm. on each side.

One deer antler object (952.200.15—Pl. V, #16), of unknown use. At its narrower end a groove 7 mm. deep crosses the tip. The two borders of the groove each bear three or four notches.

One beaver incisor split in half, with the wider end ground to a dull point.

One tip of a bone awl (952.200.138—Pl. V, #9), made of a split mammal long bone ground to a point. It is 38 mm. long.

There was some shell in the lower ash, but the majority of food remains were deer bones. There were also a few fish bones and one raccoon bone.

## Discussion

Mounds A and B of Cameron's Point cannot be placed in the site sequence, beyond noting that they are probably Middle Point Peninsula. Mound C, however, can be more specifically located in the sequence. The writers believe it to be the earliest component of the site, antedating even the lower ash midden level. This seems to leave Mound C without a corresponding occupation level. However, only a very small part of a very large midden was excavated. More extensive excavations might have revealed more cultural levels. Possibly elsewhere the lower black ash layer would produce cultural debris throughout, instead of only in the top .75 feet.

The ceramic sample from each of the site's components is inadequate for definite conclusions. However, certain trends within the sequences suggest that these samples, small as they are, have some reliability. Among the rimsherds there are fairly definite trends in the frequencies of St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell and Vinette Dentate. Point Peninsula Corded, Point Peninsula Rocker Stamped, and Rice Lake Banded are far too poorly represented to trust the trends they indicate. Among the bodysherds there are fairly definite trends in the percentages of dentating, channelling, cord roughening, rocker stamping, and pseudo scallop shell.

The rimsherds (Table 2), few as they are, support an early position for Mound C. The late types, such as Rice Lake Banded and Point Peninsula Corded, are absent. The occurrences of Vinette Dentate and St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell indicate a pre-midden position for the mound. The absence of Point Peninsula Rocker Stamped indicates either a pre-midden or late midden position. Information from other Ontario sites suggests that this type is weakest in the earlier and very latest parts of the Ontario Middle Point Peninsula sequence. Thus, when considered with the other type percentages, the absence of Point Peninsula Rocker Stamped supports a pre-midden position for the mound.

Among the bodysherds (Table 3), the proportions of pseudo scallop shell, dentating, cord roughening, exterior channelling, incising, and punctuating all support this position for Mound C. The occurrence of rocker stamping again could support a pre-midden or late midden position, but when taken in conjunction with the other trends argues for the former.

When Mound C is considered the earliest component of the site, the ceramic trends thus established are supported by evidence from the Laurel and Ontario Middle Point Peninsula traditions. At Cameron's Point, from early to late, there is a rise and then a fall in rocker stamping, a fall in pseudo scallop shell, and a rise in dentating. The Ontario Middle Point Peninsula sequence formulated by Johnston (Johnston, 1968) shows a rise and then fall in rocker stamping and a fall in pseudo scallop shell. The Laurel tradition has rocker stamping and dentating in the later stages while pseudo scallop shell is most common in the earlier stages (personal communication, J. V. Wright).

Beyond ceramics, there are no strong clues to the mound's position. The slate pottery stamp of Burial #35 produces an impression most

comparable to those on two lower-ash sherds, but this is far from conclusive evidence. The mound strata could not be directly linked to the midden strata. The black ash soil of Feature H and the pit of Burial #37 might be fill taken from the lower ash stratum of the midden, but this is uncertain. The small amount of shell in the mound fill does not necessarily suggest a pre-shell layer position for the mound. The fill might merely have been taken from beyond the shell midden.

Johnston's work on the Serpent Mounds site has led to a ceramic sequence for the Middle Point Peninsula of southern Ontario (Johnston, 1963)\*. Johnston tried to place the Cameron's Point site in this sequence, but did so by lumping together all levels of the site. Lacking notes and drawings of the excavations, he could only suspect that there was chronological depth represented in the midden deposits. The now established chronological depth makes it more feasible to relate each level separately to the sequence, rather than taking the site as a whole. The present writers will attempt to do this, but it must be remembered that the small size of the sample makes the following more suggestive than conclusive. Johnston and the present writers followed somewhat different typological practices, so equal stress will be given to bodysherds and rimsherds in the following comparisons. This will lessen the distorting effects of the differences in practice, as well as providing more material to deal with.

The upper ash level of Cameron's Point is probably most comparable to the black ash stratum of the East Sugar Island sequence (Ritchie, 1949a: fig. 5). In the East Sugar Island level Point Peninsula Rocker Stamped is 11.2 per cent. At Cameron's Point it is absent, but rocker stamped bodysherds form 12.5 per cent of the total. St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell is only 2.6 per cent at East Sugar Island. It is absent in both rims and bodies in the Cameron's Point upper ash. Point Peninsula Corded is 3.8 per cent at East Sugar Island and 22.2 per cent at Cameron's Point, but corded stick is present in only 6.2 per cent of the Cameron's Point bodies. The Vinette Dentate and Vinette Complex Dentate proportions are much higher at Cameron's Point, but this might be distortion caused by the small size of the sample. Rice Lake Banded is present at East Sugar Island as well as at Cameron's point (Johnston, 1963).

The upper shell of Cameron's Point is probably coeval with, or even slightly later than, the top part of the Serpent Mounds shell midden (*ibid.*: fig. 7). Both have Rice Lake Banded. The incidences of Vinette Dentate and Vinette Complex Dentate are similar. St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell is only 6 per cent to 11 per cent at the top of the Serpent Mounds midden, and is absent at Cameron's Point (though 3.9 per cent of the bodysherds have a pseudo scallop shell decor). Johnston believes the incidences of Point Peninsula Rocker Stamped at the top of his shell midden (52 per cent to 45 per cent) represents the beginning of a falling trend. Point Peninsula Rocker Stamped is absent among the Cameron's Point upper shell rims, but rocker stamping is 23 per cent among the bodysherds.

\*Johnston (1968) has recently made some important changes in his sequence. The present writers are here following his earlier (1963) formulation.



The lower shell of Cameron's Point equates best with the bottom of the Serpent Mounds shell midden. St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell is 22 per cent in the bottom level of the Serpent Mounds midden, and is 30 per cent in the Cameron's Point lower shell. The absence of pseudo scallop shell among bodysherds at Cameron's Point may be taken as lessening the apparent popularity of this technique here, making it more comparable to Johnston's figures. Point Peninsula Rocker Stamped is 22 per cent at the Serpent Mounds and 10 per cent at Cameron's Point, while rocker stamped bodysherds at Cameron's Point represent 22.8 per cent of the total. Both sites, at the levels concerned, lack Point Peninsula Corded and Rice Lake Banded. The frequencies of Vinette Dentate and Vinette Complex Dentate are not comparable, but this could be due to small sample size.

The lower ash of Cameron's Point is generally comparable to the Serpent Mound (Mound E) and Mound G, which are placed by Johnston just prior to the shell midden. Point Peninsula Corded is 1 per cent in the Serpent Mounds and absent in the lower ash, while Rice Lake Banded is absent at both sites in the levels concerned. Vinette Complex Dentate figures are comparable, but there is less Vinette Dentate at Cameron's Point. Point Peninsula Rocker Stamped is 23 per cent to 37 per cent at the Serpent Mounds Mound E and Mound G, and 16.7 per cent in the lower ash. Rocker stamping is 24 per cent among the Cameron's Point bodysherds. St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell is 22 per cent to 15 per cent at the Serpent Mounds Mound E and Mound G, and 33.3 per cent in the lower ash. Only 8 per cent of the lower ash bodysherds, however, have pseudo scallop shell.

Mound C of Cameron's Point equates best with the two earliest parts of the Serpent Mounds sequence, the West Shore and Southwest Habitation areas. Both lack Point Peninsula Corded and Rice Lake Banded. The Vinette Dentate and Vinette Complex Dentate frequencies are comparable. Point Peninsula Rocker Stamped is 14 per cent to 17 per cent in the two Serpent Mounds site areas. This type is absent in Mound C, but 11.4 per cent of the bodysherds bear rocker stamping. St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell is 36 per cent to 64 per cent in the Serpent Mounds site areas, and 42.9 per cent in Mound C. Pseudo scallop shell is also the most popular bodysherd technique (20.2 per cent) in Mound C. Johnston places the West Shore and Southwest Habitation areas in the same general time position as the Hillside Hearth part of the Kant site (Emerson, 1955: fig. 10). If the Kant Rectangular Dentate is, as Johnston suggests, added to the St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell, the resulting incidence (38 per cent) is comparable also to the Mound C figures. Point Peninsula Rocker stamped is 11 per cent at the Hillside Hearth, while 11.4 per cent of the Mound C bodysherds are rocker stamped. Vinette Dentate and Vinette Complex Dentate figures are not truly comparable, but this again might be due to the small size of the Cameron's Point sample.

In summary, the upper ash of Cameron's Point probably postdates the Serpent Mounds sequence but is comparable to the earlier part of the East Sugar Island midden. The Cameron's Point upper and lower shell levels are most comparable to, respectively, the upper and lower parts of

the Serpent Mounds site shell midden. The lower ash of Cameron's Point is best equated with the Serpent Mound and Mound G, while Mound C of Cameron's Point compares generally with the West Shore and Southwest Habitation areas of the Serpent Mounds sequence and with the Hill-side Hearth part of the Kant sequence. The foregoing conclusions are based on a very poor ceramic sample. However, certain factors supply them with some measure of conviction. The shell middens of the Cameron's Point and Serpent Mounds sites seem generally contemporaneous, beginning and ending at the same general time. Mound C is not far in time from the Serpent Mound, with which it shares a number of features. The present writers thus feel that the comparisons are generally valid though, as pointed out below, Mound C may actually be later than its ceramics indicate.

## *Conclusions*

It is probable that burial mounds were erected in southern Ontario throughout the Middle Point Peninsula sequence. Mound C, if the ceramics can be trusted, is the earliest definite Point Peninsula burial mound. Shortly after, the Serpent Mound and Mound G were erected. Mound I of the Serpent Mounds site is later, equating best with the lower part of the nearby shell midden (Johnston, 1963). The LeVesconte Mound was evidently constructed about 200–300 A.D. (personal communication, W. A. Kenyon). Pointed whetstones were among the LeVesconte grave goods, but do not appear at the Serpent Mounds site. At Cameron's Point they are present in the upper shell, which equates roughly with the top of the Serpent Mounds shell midden. The East Sugar Island mounds produced no ceramics. However, the occupation of East Sugar Island was evidently near the end of the Ontario Middle Point Peninsula sequence, and the mounds are probably related to some point in this occupation.

A possible guess date for Mound C might be around A.D. 75–100. The carbon date of 58 B.C. for the bottom of the Serpent Mounds shell midden is suspect because it places this level before the typologically earlier Serpent Mound. The present writers thus base their estimate of Mound C's age upon the more reliable Serpent Mound dates (A.D. 128 and A.D. 302–Johnston, 1968).

The Mound C burial pattern reflects, as has been said, a definite status differentiation. The mound reflects Hopewellian influence, but not an overwhelming one. Traits which may be attributed to this influence include the use of silver, the panpipe band, the mound, and the pieces of quartz with Burial #37.

The next major mound of the Rice Lake area was evidently the Serpent Mound. Johnston notes a tendency, with some exceptions, for primary burials to be in sub-floor graves and to have grave furniture while secondary burials were above the floor and without accompaniments (Johnston, 1968). The pattern, however, is not as clear as in Mound C. There are some primary burials and grave goods in the fill. Cremation, as in Mound C, is restricted to fill burials. Burial #6, on its back with

the legs drawn up over the lower arms, is in much the same position as Burial #24 of Mound C. Several of the Serpent Mounds primary burials (#34, 55, 63) were partially but not wholly decayed. In one sub-mound burial (#46) there might have been an attempt to re-articulate a partially decayed body. The right humerus, tarsals, and metatarsals were missing, though the right forearm was articulated and in the correct position (*ibid*). The differentiation in the burial pattern might have been more blurred than in Mound C because the Serpent Mound was erected in more than one stage (*ibid*).

The grave goods of the Serpent Mound similarly show a number of agreements with Mound C. There are silver and copper beads, shell disc beads, fossil horn corals, animal (wolf) mandibles, and a cut dog femur capitulum to match the bear femur capitulum of Mound C. Hopewellian influence is visible but not great. Mound burial might be a Hopewellian trait, though the serpent shape is possibly related to the Serpent Mound of Ohio, seemingly Adena. The use of silver (silver beads) is the only definite Hopewellian trait.

LeVesconte Mound, on the Trent River near Campbellford, has no well-defined burial differentiation, but this might be due to the erection of the mound in a number of stages. There is evidence of both re-articulation and dismemberment. Points of comparison with Mound C are silver pan-pipe bands, animal mandibles, fossil horn corals, bone fishhook barbs, animal claws, shell beads, shell pendants, beaver incisors, and copper beads. Hopewellian influence is visible in panpipes, the use of silver, and mound burial (personal communication, W. A. Kenyon).

The East Sugar Island mounds (Boyle, 1897a: 33–35; 1897b: 54–55, 57) differ from those previously discussed. Only one individual is definitely inclusive in each. The “Prince” burial was accompanied only by two bracelets of copper beads, the “Princess” burial by copper and shell beads, a reel-shaped stone gorget, a large elongated copper axe, and a bark receptacle containing red ochre. The only possible Hopewellian object is the elongated copper axe. Similar artifacts have been found at the Farquar Lake Old Copper site (Popham and Emerson, 1954: 8), at the Killarney Bay 1 site (Griffin, 1958: 10), and in the New York Focus Bluff Point Mound (Carpenter, 1950a: 305, fig. 94i). In view of the temporal distance between the mounds and the Old Copper culture, the copper axe is best considered as a trait received from the New York Focus.

The Hopewellian influence visible in the burial complex evidently is referable to the New York Focus (Johnston, 1963). The lack of mounds between the Trent River and the west end of Lake Erie eliminate the possibility that the cult entered Ontario from the southwest. The New York Focus is not only geographically more convenient, but is tied to the Rice Lake mounds by a number of traits. Mound burial, of course, is one. The elongated copper axe of the Princess Mound has already been mentioned. Silver appeared in Squawkie Hill Mound 3 (Ritchie, 1938: Pl. 5, fig. p, r). There are no definite panpipes in New York, but a reed tube covered with sheet silver is said to have been found in a mound on the Chenango River, near Greene, New York (personal communication,



W. A. Ritchie). Definite panpipes were found in the North Benton Mound of the upper Ohio Valley (Magrath, 1945: 44). Silver beads are not known from New York, but were found in the Mound City group of southern Ohio (Mills, 1922: 556).

The copper objects present in the fill of Mound C were probably ear-spools. Two mounds of the New York Focus have produced similar items. In the Kane Mound were "two copper dish-shaped objects, about three inches in diameter, with perforated rims" (Ritchie, 1944: 227). The Killbuck Mound produced two copper earspools evidently about the same size and shape as the Mound C objects but lacking perforations (Carpenter, 1950b: fig. 1, 1). The quartz pieces of Mound C burial #37 have their counterpart in Squawkie Hill Mound 1 (Ritchie, 1938: 9).

The possible stone slab shoulder of Mound B might be referable to similar arrangements in several New York Focus and Pennsylvania mounds (Ritchie, 1944: 204, 206; Carpenter, 1950b: 213-214; Zakucia, 1951: 14). A number of other items accompanying burials in the Rice Lake-Trent River mounds, such as pointed whetstones, mica, platform pipes, and shark teeth, have also been found in non-mound Middle Point Peninsula graves but were probably originally introduced through Hopewellian contacts.

The Rice Lake-Trent River Middle Point Peninsula people, however, did not totally accept the Hopewellian practices of the New York Focus. Certain basic ideas were adopted, including the use of silver and mound burial. Yet a number of practices and items which must have been known to the Rice Lake groups were rejected (flake knives, use of Ohio materials, numerous cache blades, and freshwater pearls). Old indigenous beliefs were not rejected but were integrated with the complex. Iron pyrites fire-making kits, animal mandibles, antler-hafted beaver incisors, concretions, fish bones, and many other items had been used as grave furniture in the Northeast for some time previous to the arrival of the Hopewellian complex. Evidently the Middle Point Peninsula people of the Rice Lake and Trent River accepted a new religion from the New York Focus, but rejected what did not suit them and integrated what did with their older religious practices.

Within the Rice Lake-Trent River system the complex seems to have been tightly integrated. A number of items and practices were shared. These include mound burial, the use of silver, panpipes, dismemberment and re-articulation, fossil horn corals, concretions, and a number of others. The complex, however, seems restricted to this water system. There are no mounds between the Trent River and the southwest corner of Lake Ontario, with the exception of the Yellow Point Mound (Boyle, 1901: 25-29) which might best be considered a marginal component of the New York Focus. The Wallbridge Mound of the Bay of Quinte (Wallbridge, 1860; Ritchie, 1944: 178) was probably a peripheral part of the Trent River-Rice Lake complex. The same might be said of the Middle Point Peninsula Massasauga Point mounds (Ritchie, 1949b).

The nature of the spread of Hopewellian influence to Ontario is uncertain. It can be established that there were no large migrations involved.



The New York Focus ceramics, particularly Geneseo Cord-Marked (Ritchie and MacNeish, 1949: 121), do not appear in the Rice Lake area. The burial complex was too altered to be the result of migration. The lack of mounds around the sides of Lake Ontario also argue against migration, and even against a slow spread of the complex from group to group around the lake. The only remaining alternative is direct contact between the Ontario and New York populations. This could have occurred through parties, or even individuals, moving around or even across Lake Ontario. The position of the Ontario complex along a water system suggests that some form of water transportation was available. The motive for such contacts was probably originally trading, an activity of some importance throughout the eastern United States in the Middle Woodland period.

Finally, it should be stressed that Mound C has been placed in the Ontario sequence on the basis of the ceramics found in its fill. An equally plausible alternative is that Mound C is actually later, possibly coeval with the lower shell layer, and that the ceramics are misleading because its builders took the fill largely from earlier midden levels or areas. The grave furniture would seem to support this idea. The presence of panpipes, fishhook barbs, animal claws, and in general more evidence of Hopewellian influence, relate Mound C more closely to the LeVesconte Mound than to the Serpent Mound. However, the LeVesconte Mound has more grave furniture (including several items not present in Mound C) and more silver than Mound C, and lacks the animal femur capitula of Mound C and the Serpent Mound. Thus Mound C, in respect to grave furniture, might best be placed in time between the Serpent and LeVesconte mounds, or approximately coeval with the Cameron's Point lower shell level. This would place Mound C between A.D. 128 and A.D. 300. These dates agree, somewhat better than the guess date of A.D. 75-100, with the probable time span of the New York Focus.

## *Osteology*

### GENERAL DATA

The incompleteness of many bodies, and the fragmentation caused by the large stones throughout the fill and over some sub-floor bodies, made osteological studies difficult. In addition, circumstances allowed time for only a very cursory examination of the bones. There was no time for proper reconstruction. The following osteological study is therefore only a fraction of what could be done with the Cameron's Point material. The fill burials were examined more to determine the number of individuals present than to learn their osteological characteristics. Some of the disturbed and sub-floor burials were, however, examined in more detail. Points for metrical data follow those given by Anderson (1962: 100-109, 119-120).

Very few osteological observations were made on the scattered fill burials. The large adult male of Burial #36b produced evidence of

arthritis in a large osteophyte on the third metatarsal of the right foot (Pl. XI, #2). Pre-mortem loss of his lower right third molar had resulted in closure of the socket and resorption of the alveolar bone. Burial #12, an adult inclusive in the fill, has continuous V-shaped brow ridges. Two individuals, the adult of Burial #28a and the fifteen-year-old youth of #6a, produced septal apertures in the humeri. The adult of Burial #4, in the fill of Long's trench, has pre-mortem loss of the lower left first and second molars with consequent closure of the sockets and loss of the alveolar bone. The mandible shows a bilateral chin form, curved gonial angle, and nearly vertical ramus with a sickle-shaped (relatively deep and narrow) mandibular incisura.

## FEATURE M REMAINS

Slightly more extensive observations were made on the bones of Burial #40 (also designated Burial P, in part), the fifteen individuals found in the modern intrusive Feature M. There is, as has been said, no way of knowing whether these individuals are contemporaneous with or later than Mound C. One individual, a large adult male, has inclined rectangular orbits with V-shaped brow ridges. The mandible has a bilateral chin form. One lumbar vertebra shows evidence of arthritis in extensive lipping and osteoporosis. The left ulna has evidence of severe arthritis on the incisura radialis and the coronoid process.

Another Burial #40 adult, smaller than the one described above and with less attrition on the third molars, has a bilateral chin form. The left tibia shaft shows a small sub-periosteal hematoma below the arterial foramen (Pl. XI, #5). The neural arches of two thoracic vertebrae are fused between the inferior and superior articular processes (Pl. XI, #8), probably pathologically.

Some other bones show features worth mentioning, but it is uncertain to which individuals of Burial #40 they belong. Three adult vertebrae show arthritic lipping. An adult mandible with a median chin form was found. Two thoracic vertebrae are fused together (Pl. XI, #7), but whether pathologically or not is uncertain. Lipping on their unfused surfaces suggests arthritis might have been involved, though no "candle-wax dripping" is visible.

## FEATURE F REMAINS

General observations were made on Burials #13-23 of intrusive Feature F. There is, however, no way of knowing if individuals #14-23 were originally inclusive in the mound or not. Also, individuals #17-19 might be the same as individuals #20-22.

One individual from Burials #17-19 shows severe osteomyelitis (cloaca and sequestrum) at the distal end of the third metatarsal of the right foot (Pl. XI, #1). Another of these burials has lipping and osteophytes on some of the vertebrae. One lumbar vertebra of this same individual shows arthritis in the form of an irregular and enlarged articular

surface of the right inferior articular process (Pl. XI, #4). An adult skull, of individual #21 (also designated Burial R4), has squared horizontal orbits and heavy V-shaped brow ridges, with a supraorbital notch on the right and a foramen on the left.

Burial #23 (also designated Burial T), largely complete, was examined in more detail than the others. The skull was reconstructed (Pl. XII, #1: Pl. XIII, #1), but severe post-mortem warping of the bones made cranial measurements in most cases inadvisable. The skull allows morphological observations. The body is that of an adult female, probably about thirty years old.

The orbits are rectangular and inclined, and the brow ridges are V-shaped. There is a small supraorbital notch on the left side (the right side is missing). The nasal bones are slightly on the narrow side, and the nasal profile is concavo-convex. The inferior nasal margin is sharp. The maxilla shows slight alveolar prognathism, and there are canine fossae. The frontal bone is sloping and the vault high. There is no sagittal keel. The occiput is mound-shaped, but does not project because of lambdoidal flattening (natural, not artificial).

The mandible has a slightly oblique, short, broad ascending ramus. The mandibular incisura is a deep sickle shape. Mylohyoid arches are present on both sides. The chin form is medio-bilateral. The inferior mandibular margin is slightly convex. The gonial angle is curved rather than blunted, and gonial eversion is almost nonexistent. There is a single mental foramen on each side, and no mandibular torus.

There is considerable attrition on the teeth. The third molars have the cusp patterns obliterated, though the dentin is not yet revealed. The alveolar bone has receded considerably, indicating periodontal disease. There are caries on the occlusal surface of the lower left third molar, and in fissures on the buccal surfaces of the lower left first and second molars and the lower right first molar. The upper right premolars were lost pre-mortem, with consequent closure of the sockets and resorption of alveolar bone.

Both humeri have septal apertures. Muscle markings on the long bones are light. No evidence of pathology was observed (beyond the dental pathology). Those bones which were not too fragmentary were measured (Tables 4, 5 and 6). All but the femur measurements for Table 5 were taken from the right side. Long bone diameters are the largest measurements obtainable at mid-shaft. Stature estimates are based on the Trotter and Gleser formula for Mongolian femora (Trotter and Gleser, 1958).

## BURIAL # 7b

Normally the infants and children were not examined. Body #7b (also designated Burial W), one of the sub-floor twins, is noted here only because it shows a slight variation in the usual pattern of tooth eruption. On the maxilla, the deciduous canines are just erupting while the second deciduous molars are in (but lost post-mortem). On the mandible, all deciduous teeth are in but the canines, which have not yet appeared.

## BURIAL #5

Burial #5 (also designated Burial Y) is that of a fully adult male inclusive in a sub-floor pit in Mound C. The skull could only be partially reconstructed, but certain observations were possible. The orbits are rectangular and horizontal, and the brow ridges are V-shaped. There is a small supraorbital notch on each side. Canine fossae and alveolar prognathism are absent, and the mastoids are small. The inferior nasal margin is blunt and the mandibular (glenoid) fossae are deep. There is a slight palatine torus and slight tympanic plate thickening. There is no sagittal keel. The forehead is sloping and the vault is low. There is a small occipital mound.

The mandible has a medio-bilateral chin form, slight gonial eversion, and a curved rather than blunted gonial angle. The digastric fossae are deep. On the left side there is a single mental foramen, but the right side is too fragmentary to say how many there are. The inferior mandibular margin is convex and the mandibular incisura is a shallow sickle shape (not shallow enough to be called scythe-shaped – cf. Oschinsky, 1964: 29, 32; Pl. 5, 6; fig. 12).

On the mandible the attrition is great. Incisors, canines, and premolars are worn to the pulp. Periodontal disease is indicated by recession exposing the roots of some teeth. Most of the upper teeth suffered pre-mortem loss. There was pre-mortem loss also of the three lower left molars, with consequent closure of the sockets and resorption of alveolar bone.

The muscle markings on the long bones are not very great. Two lumbar vertebrae have prominent arthritic lipping. There is a septal aperture in each humerus. The only measurements made were some on the mandible (Table 4).

## BURIAL #41

Burial #41 (also designated Burial M) was a male about sixteen years old, inclusive in a sub-floor pit. The distal epiphyses of the humeri have fused. The proximal epiphysis of the right ulna is partially fused, but that of the left ulna is not. The upper left third molar is just coming in.

The orbits are rectangular and inclined a fair bit from the horizontal. The brow ridges are V-shaped, and there is one supraorbital foramen on each side. The inferior nasal margin is blunt. Canine fossae are absent. The glenoid fossae are deep, and there is slight alveolar prognathism. The forehead is sloping.

The mandible has a medio-bilateral chin form, a curved gonial angle, and moderate gonial eversion. There is a single mental foramen on each side. The inferior margin is straight. There is an oblique, short, broad ascending ramus and a scythe-shaped mandibular incisura.

The lack of attrition leaves the cusp patterns clear on the teeth. The lower second molars have a plus 4 pattern, the lower first molars a plus 5 pattern. The first and second upper molars all have Y4 patterns. Alveolar recession, partially exposing the roots of the upper left first



premolar and the lower right first molar, indicates periodontal disease. There are fissure carries on the lower left second molar and the upper left first molar. A second molar has caries on the occlusal surface.

There was no evidence of pathology, other than dental. Septal apertures were absent. Only mandibular measurements (Table 4) were made.

## BURIAL # 37

Burial #37 (also designated Burial N) is a male adult, twenty-seven to thirty years old by the symphysis pubis, inclusive in a sub-floor pit. The skull has been misplaced but the mandible and post-cranial skeleton were available for examination. The writers are thankful to Dr. J. E. Anderson, of the University of Toronto, for providing notes and a photograph of the skull. Another photograph of this skull, taken in 1952, is here reproduced (Pl. VIII, #3).

The orbits are rectangular and slightly inclined. The brow ridges are V-shaped. There is one supraorbital foramen on each side, but there are two infraorbital foramina on the left side. The nasal bones are rectangular and broad, and the subnasal region is blurred. Both mastoids are notched, and there is a palatine torus. There is a sagittal keel and the occiput is mound-shaped. The coronal and lambdoid sutures have wormians.

The mandible (Pl. XII, #2; Pl. XIII, #2) has a curved gonial angle and some gonial eversion. The chin form is bilateral, while the inferior margin is concave. The ascending ramus is short, broad, and slightly oblique, with a deep sickle-shaped mandibular incisura. Each side has a single mental foramen.

Dental observations were made only on the mandible. There are no caries, but a severe apical abscess occurs at the lower right canine and first premolar. This abscess and crowding by the other teeth has forced the canine, and even more so the premolar, far forward. Also, the lower right third molar has come in at an angle and is pushing against the second molar.

There is a septal aperture on the left, but not the right, humerus. One of the lumbar vertebrae has arthritic lipping and osteophytes on the superior surface. Three lumbar vertebrae have superior surfaces which hump up so that they appear swollen well above the borders (Pl. XI, #6). This could be genetic, or it could be the post-mortem effects of ground water. Also of interest is the third cervical vertebra, which has an exceptionally curved, even hooked, inferior body surface (Pl. XI, #3). Mandibular, infracranial, and cranial measurements are given in Tables 4, 5 and 6 respectively. A more extensive description of the skull has been given by Anderson (1965).

## MOUND A BURIAL

The skull and mandible of the adult male (designated Cameron's Point #1 by Johnston) found by Johnston in Mound A (probably but not certainly inclusive) was examined by Spence and the late Dr. L. A.

Oschinsky (Pl. XII, #3; Pl. XIII, #3). In addition Dr. J. E. Anderson made available his notes on the skull. No infracranial material, however, was examined.

The orbits are rounded and slightly inclined. There are V-shaped brow ridges. The left side has one supraorbital foramen while the right side has two. The nasal bones are rectangular and moderately narrow. The inferior nasal margin is fairly sharp, and the nasal profile is concavo-convex. Alveolar prognathism is present. There are slight canine fossae. The malars show moderate anterior projection. The tympanic plate is not thick and there is a moderate palatine torus. The mastoids are large and notched, and the pterion form is an H. No sagittal keel is present on the moderately high vault. The forehead is sloping. There is an occipital mound but it does not project greatly. A couple of very small wormian bones are present in the lambdoid suture.

The mandible has a blunted gonial angle and slight gonial inversion, rather than eversion. The chin form is bilateral. There is a mylohyoid arch on each side. The ascending ramus is vertical, with a deep sickle-shaped mandibular incisura. The inferior margin is straight. A marked mylohyoid line is present below the right second and third molars. On the right side there are also large multiple mandibular foramina, while the left side bears only one. There are two mental foramina on the left side, one on the right. Below the left mylohyoid ridge is a large bony swelling (pathological?).

Caries and periodontal disease are both present. There is also an abscess at the upper left first molar. An extra tooth was crushed between the upper first and second molars on each side, though the one on the left has fallen out. This caused crowding, and there is slight rotation of the upper medial incisors. These same incisors show an unusual wear pattern, the occlusal surfaces angling up from the distal to the mesial sides. Mandibular measurements may be seen in Table 4, cranial measurements in Table 6. A more extensive description of the Mound A skeleton has been given by Anderson (1965).

## *Conclusions*

The inclusive mound burials have V-shaped brow ridges. The orbits are rectangular and usually slightly inclined. The inferior nasal margins are not sharp. The glenoid fossae are frequently deep, and there are no canine fossae. One has a sagittal keel while one does not. Occipital mounding is common. The gonial region of the mandible is curved and somewhat everted. There are medio-bilateral chin forms in two cases and a bilateral form in one case. The inferior mandibular margin is quite variable, being convex, straight, or concave. The ramus is usually short, broad, and slightly oblique, while the mandibular incisura may be scythe-shaped (Burial #41) but is usually sickle-shaped (Burial #5, 37). Septal apertures appear frequently.

This summary of morphological characteristics is not extremely reliable, based as it is on only three sub-floor burials and a few chance observations among the fill burials. However, these results can be compared with Anderson's list of characteristics differentiating Donaldson and Iroquoian crania (Wright and Anderson, 1963: 104, 106, Pl. IX). The Cameron's Point skulls resemble the Donaldson series in orbital form, absence of canine fossae, curving of the gonial angle, and blurring of the lower nasal margin. Cameron's Point characteristics which are more Iroquoian include the mound form of the occiput, V-shaped brow ridges, and the shortness of the ramus. Characteristics which are variable and may be considered intermediate between Donaldson and Iroquoian forms include the sagittal keel and chin form.

The Cameron's Point crania generally seem to be morphologically intermediate between the Donaldson and Iroquoian specimens. When the Kant site cranium (Emerson, 1955: 61-62, Pl. X; Oschinsky, 1964: fig. 11, 12; Wright and Anderson, 1963: 104-105) is compared with the Cameron's Point crania there are again morphological differences. The Kant site skull and mandible have median brow ridges and a narrow vertical ramus, features which place them closer to the Donaldson crania than to the Cameron's Point series. Anderson considers the Kant skull to be of the same morphological type as the Donaldson crania (*ibid.*: 105).

The Brock Street skull and mandible (Kenyon and Cameron, 1961: 44-46, Pl. IV) is morphologically very similar to the Cameron's Point specimens. They share rectangular orbits, V-shaped brow ridges, occipital mounding, sagittal keels, slight gonial eversion, and a medio-bilateral chin form. This similarity is not surprising, as both are Middle Point Peninsula of the Rice Lake area.

Morphologically the inclusive Mound C crania and mandibles seem to fall with the Brock Street skeleton in a position intermediate between the Donaldson and Iroquoian populations. Metrically, the Brock Street burial is not very similar to Cameron's Point Burial #37, the only one extensively measured. The Kant site skeleton and the Fairty site means (Anderson, 1963: Table 2) are metrically closer to the Cameron's Point cranium. The Kant skull is comparable in breadth, basion-bregma height, cranial module, height/breadth index, minimum frontal breadth, upper facial height, and upper facial index. The Fairty crania, on the other hand, are more comparable in length, cranial index, height/length index, bizygomatic diameter, nasal index, and orbital index. The writers feel that the conclusions based on the morphological evidence are probably more trustworthy than those based on the metrical evidence, though all conclusions must remain tentative because of the smallness of the series.

Burial #23 and the Mound A burial are here dealt with separately because they are of uncertain provenance. Burial #23 could be anywhere in time from Mound C to the protohistoric period. Morphologically it differs from the inclusive Mound C remains in its sharper inferior nasal margin and in the presence of canine fossae. In most respects, however, the skull could well be part of the Mound C population. The Mound A cranium is possibly, but not certainly, Middle Point Peninsula. It differs from the

Mound C population in its possession of rounded orbits, slight canine fossae, a blunted gonial angle, a more vertical ramus, and slight gonial inversion. These differences might suggest that the cranium is of a different morphological type. Yet it falls well within the range of variation of the LeVesconte and Serpent Mounds crania (pers. comm., L. Niemann; Anderson, 1965). Its apparent differences are probably only an illusion of the small size of the Mound C sample, which does not allow a good view of the range of morphological variation.

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TABLE 1—BURIAL SUMMARY

BURIAL NO.	AGE	LOCATION	CONDITION	GRAVE GOODS	REMARKS
1.	infant	sub-floor	re-articulated		
2.	child	fill	secondary		
3.	child	fill	secondary		
4.	1 infant, 1 child	disturbed	disarticulated		
5.	adult	sub-floor	articulated		
6. a	youth	fill	secondary		
b	child	fill	secondary		cremation
c	child	fill	secondary		
d	child	fill	secondary		
7. a	child	sub-floor	partially decayed		
b	child	sub-floor	re-articulated		
8.	1 infant, 1 child	disturbed	disarticulated		child cremated
9. a	child	sub-floor	re-articulated	present	
b	child	sub-floor	secondary		
10.	child	fill	secondary		
11.	child	fill	secondary		
12.	adult	fill	secondary		
13.	infant	intrusive	articulated		
14.	infant	disturbed	disarticulated		
15.	infant	disturbed	disarticulated		
16.	child	disturbed	disarticulated		
17.	adult	disturbed	disarticulated		
18.	adult	disturbed	disarticulated		
19.	adult	disturbed	disarticulated		
20.	adult	disturbed?	secondary		
21.	adult	disturbed?	secondary		
22.	adult	disturbed?	secondary		
23.	adult	disturbed?	secondary		
24.	child	on floor	partially decayed	present	
25.	infant	sub-floor	secondary	present	
26.	adult	disturbed	disarticulated		
27.	youth	disturbed	disarticulated		
28. a	adult	fill	secondary		
b	child	fill	secondary		
29.	adult	fill	secondary		
30.	child	on floor	secondary		
31.	youth	on floor	secondary		
32.	youth	on floor	secondary		
33.	adult	on floor	secondary		cremation
34.	adult	fill	secondary		
35.	child	sub-floor	secondary	present	
36. a	adult	fill	secondary		cremation
b	adult	fill	secondary		cremation
c	adult	fill	secondary	present	cremation
37.	adult	sub-floor	articulated	present	
38. a	adult	fill	secondary		cremation
b	adult	fill	secondary		cremation
39.	youth	fill	secondary		
40.	6 adults, 4 children, 5 infants	disturbed	disarticulated		4 cremations
41.	youth	sub-floor	articulated		

TABLE 2—RIMSHERD SERIATION

	UPPER ASH		UPPER SHELL		LOWER SHELL		LOWER ASH		MOUND C	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Vinette Dentate	2	22.2	1	7.1	1	10	0	0	0	0
Vinette Complex Dentate	1	11.1	1	7.1	1	10	1	16.7	1	7.1
Point Peninsula Corded	2	22.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Point Peninsula Rocker Stamped	0	0	0	0	1	10	1	16.7	0	0
Point Peninsula Plain	0	0	2	14.3	1	10	0	0	3	21.4
St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell	0	0	0	0	3	30	2	33.3	6	42.9
Rice Lake Banded	1	11.1	1	7.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentified Vinette 2	3	33.3	9	64.4	3	30	2	33.3	4	28.6
Total	9	99.9	14	100	10	100	6	100	14	100

TABLE 3—BODYSHERD EXTERIOR DECORATION

	UPPER ASH		UPPER SHELL		LOWER SHELL		LOWER ASH		MOUND C	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Rocker Stamped	2	12.5	6	23	5	22.8	6	24	9	11.4
Pseudo Scallop Shell	0	0	1	3.9	0	0	2	8	16	20.2
Dentate	4	25.1	7	26.8	5	22.8	4	16	11	13.9
Undecorated	3	18.8	6	23	6	27.3	3	12	18	22.7
Punch and Drag	2	12.5	0	0	1	4.5	2	8	1	1.3
Interrupted Linear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.3
Linear Punctate	0	0	0	0	1	4.5	0	0	1	1.3
Corded Stick	1	6.2	1	3.9	0	0	0	0	3	3.8
Cord Roughening	0	0	1	3.9	0	0	2	8	7	8.9
Channelling	2	12.5	3	11.6	1	4.5	1	4	3	3.8
Incising	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	5.1
Trailing	1	6.2	1	3.9	0	0	2	8	2	2.5
Wiping	1	6.2	0	0	2	9.1	0	0	2	2.5
Punctates	0	0	0	0	1	4.5	1	4	1	1.3
Fingernail Impressing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
Total	16	100	26	100	22	100	25	100	79	100
No. of Bodysherds	13		25		20		22		75	
No. with Two Techniques	3		1		2		3		4	



TABLE 4—MANDIBULAR MEASUREMENTS

	BURIAL #23	BURIAL #37	BURIAL #5	BURIAL #41	MOUND A BURIAL
Length	104	110		113	
Bicondylar Width	123	133			
Bigonial Width	100	121			104
Ramus Height	56	62			67
Ramus Breadth	39	40	39	43	38
Height of Symphysis	32	34	35.5	33	31

TABLE 5—INFRACRANIAL MEASUREMENTS

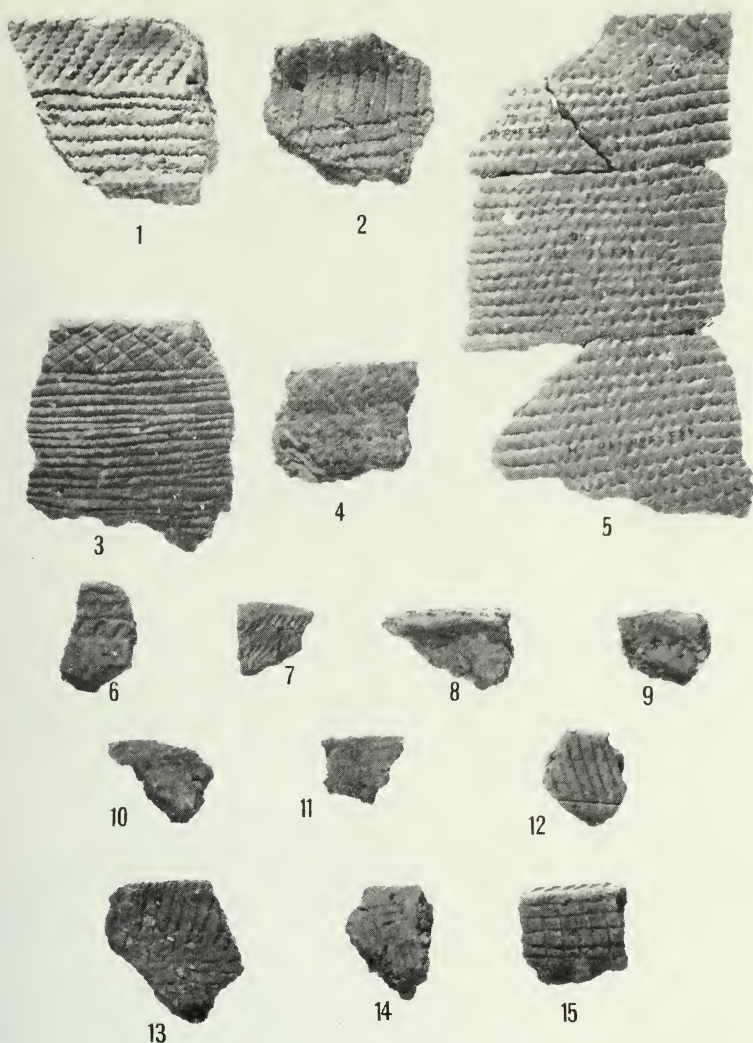
	BURIAL #23	BURIAL #37
Humerus Length	310 cm.	330 cm.
Radius Diameter	20	25
Radius Length		270
Ulna Diameter		15
Ulna Length	269	297
Femur Diameter	13.5	16
Femur Length	421	460
Tibia Diameter	25	33
Tibia Length		370
Fibula Diameter		31
Fibula Length		369
Stature Diameter		14
Stature Estimate	163.085 cm.	171.47 cm.

TABLE 6—CRANIAL MEASUREMENTS

	BURIAL #37	BURIAL #23	MOUND A BURIAL
Length	184	177	186
Breadth	134		140
Basion-Bregma Height	138		137
Cranial Module	152		154
Cranial Index	72.8		75.3
Height/Length Index	75		73.7
Height/Breadth Index	103		78
Auricular Height	120		118
Minimum Frontal Breadth	89		95
Bizygomatic Diameter	142	136*	146
Total Facial Height		109	125
Facial Index		80.1*	85.7
Upper Facial Height	70	66	80
Upper Facial Index	49.6	48.5*	54.8
Nasal Height	55	52	61
Nasal Breadth	29	26	28
Nasal Index	52.8	50	45.9
Orbital Height	32	32	36
Orbital Breadth	39	43	48
Orbital Index	82.1	76.8	75.1
Alveolar Breadth	67	63	74
Alveolar Length	58	53	61
Alveolar Index	116	118.9	121

\* estimated





# PLATE I

SHERDS OF MOUND C

Scale in mm.

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| # 1—St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell—fill  | # 6—Unidentified Vinette 2—fill  |
| # 2—St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell—fill  | # 7—Unidentified Vinette 2—fill  |
| # 3—St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell—fill  | # 8—Point Peninsula Plain—fill   |
| # 4—Vinette Complex Dentate—fill            | # 9—Unidentified Vinette 2—fill  |
| # 5—St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell—fill  | # 10—Unidentified Vinette 2—fill |
| # 11—Point Peninsula Plain—fill             |                                  |
| # 12—St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell—fill |                                  |
| # 13—Unidentified Vinette 2—sod             |                                  |
| # 14—Point Peninsula Plain—disturbed        |                                  |
| # 15—Pickering branch—sod                   |                                  |

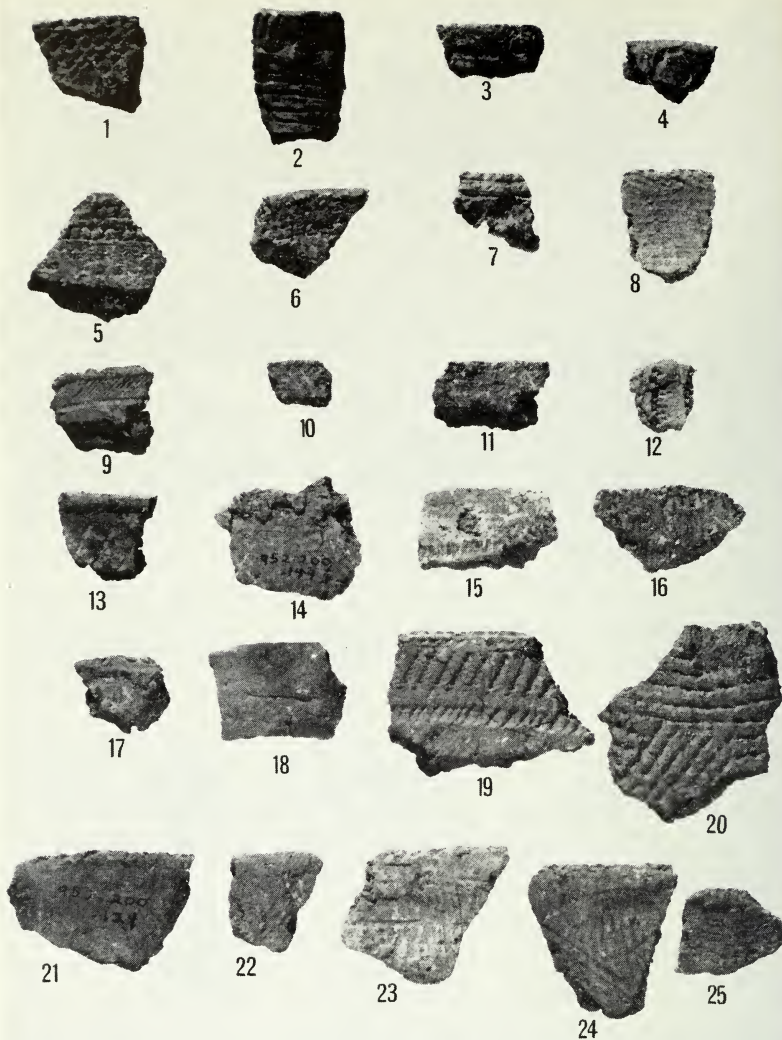
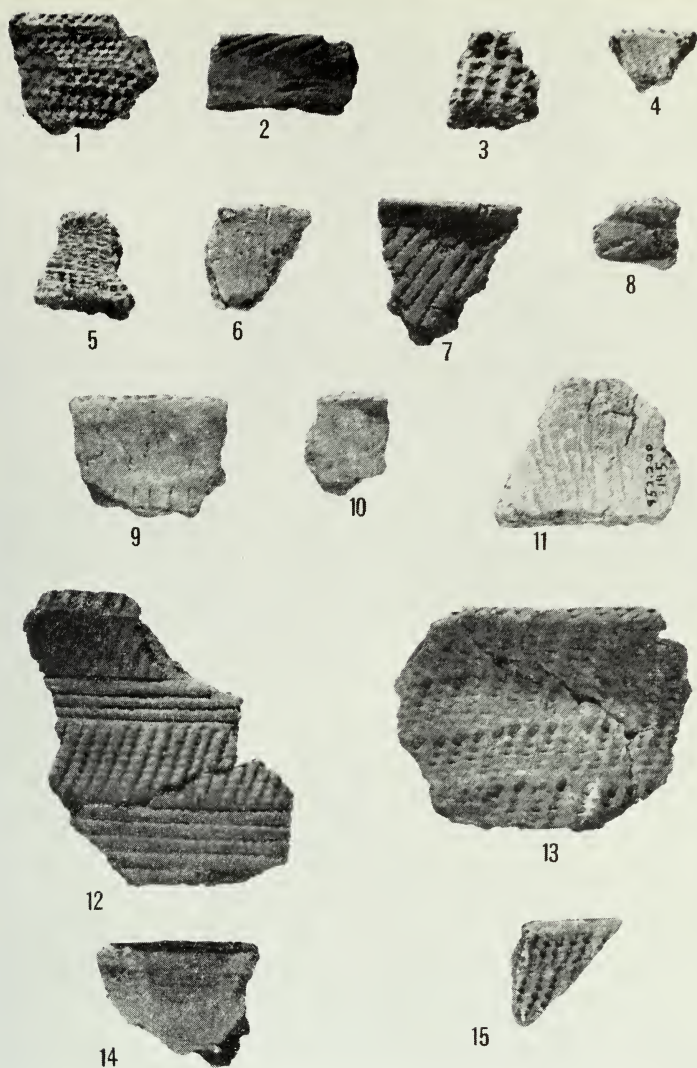


PLATE II  
SHERDS OF UPPER ASH AND UPPER SHELL  
Scale in mm.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| # 1—Vinette Dentate—upper ash           | # 14—Unidentified Vinette 2—upper shell  |
| # 2—Pickering branch—upper ash          | # 15—Vinette Complex Dentate—upper shell |
| # 3—Point Peninsula Corded—upper ash    | # 16—Unidentified Vinette 2—upper shell  |
| # 4—Point Peninsula Corded—upper ash    | # 17—Unidentified Vinette 2—upper shell  |
| # 5—Rice Lake Banded—upper ash          | # 18—Unidentified Vinette 2—upper shell  |
| # 6—Rice Lake Banded—upper ash          | # 19—Rice Lake Banded—upper shell        |
| # 7—Pickering branch—upper ash          | # 20—Unidentified Vinette 2—upper shell  |
| # 8—Vinette Dentate—upper ash           | # 21—Point Peninsula Plain—upper shell   |
| # 9—Unidentified Vinette 2—upper ash    | # 22—Point Peninsula Plain—upper shell   |
| # 10—Unidentified Vinette 2—upper ash   | # 23—Unidentified Vinette 2—upper shell  |
| # 11—Unidentified Vinette 2—upper ash   | # 24—Unidentified Vinette 2—upper shell  |
| # 12—Vinette Complex Dentate—upper ash  | # 25—Vinette Dentate—upper shell         |
| # 13—Unidentified Vinette 2—upper shell |  |



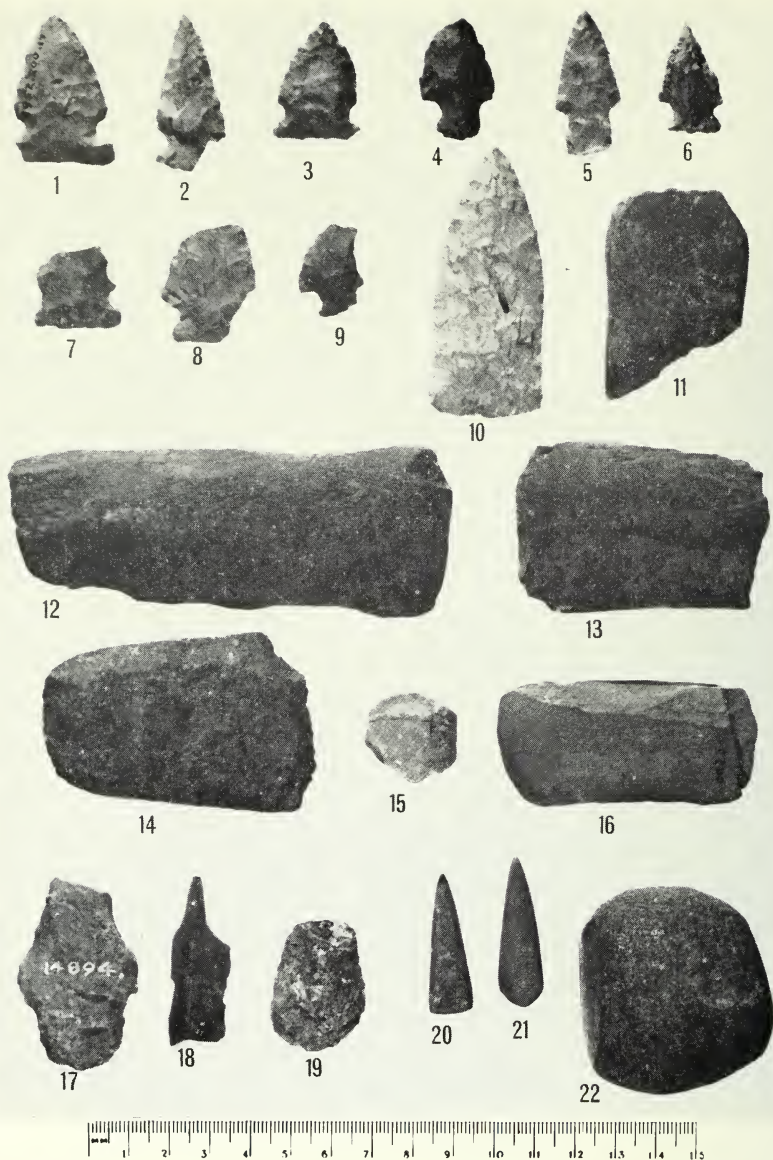


### PLATE III

SHERDS OF LOWER ASH AND LOWER SHELL

Scale in mm.

- # 1—Vinette Complex Dentate—lower shell
- # 2—Point Peninsula Rocker Stamped—lower shell
- # 3—Vinette Dentate—lower shell
- # 4—St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell—lower shell
- # 5—Unidentified Vinette 2—lower shell
- # 6—Unidentified Vinette 2—lower shell
- # 7—St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell—lower shell
- # 8—St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell—lower shell
- # 9—Unidentified Vinette 2—lower shell
- # 10—Point Peninsula Plain—lower shell
- # 11—Neck sherd scored or wiped—lower shell
- # 12—St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell—lower ash
- # 13—Vinette Complex Dentate—lower ash
- # 14—Point Peninsula Rocker Stamped—lower ash
- # 15—St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell—lower ash



#### PLATE IV

STONE ARTIFACTS FROM MOUND AND MIDDEN

Scale in mm.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| # 1—projectile point—surface of Boyle's trench  | #12—slate axe—Mound C fill                |
| # 2—projectile point—lower shell                | #13—slate axe—upper shell                 |
| # 3—projectile point—Midden West, level unknown | #14—adze—lower ash                        |
| # 4—projectile point—lower ash                  | #15—limestone object—lower shell          |
| # 5—projectile point—upper shell                | #16—slate axe—Mound C fill                |
| # 6—projectile point—Mound C fill               | #17—drill base?—Mound C, location unknown |
| # 7—projectile point—Mound C fill               | #18—flint awl or punch?—Mound C fill      |
| # 8—projectile point—Mound C fill               | #19—end scraper—upper ash                 |
| # 9—projectile point—upper ash                  | #20—pointed whetstone—upper shell         |
| #10—cache blade—Mound C fill                    | #21—pointed whetstone—upper shell         |
| #11—polished slate object—lower shell           | #22—rubbing stone—lower ash               |



# PLATE V

BONE AND COPPER ARTIFACTS FROM MOUNDS AND MIDDEN

Scale in mm.

- # 1—bone awl—lower shell
- # 2—bone awl—lower shell
- # 3—bone awl—upper ash
- # 4—bone awl—upper shell
- # 5—bone harpoon—Serpent Mounds Site
- # 6—copper awl—Mound A
- # 7—bone awl—lower shell
- # 8—bone point—upper shell
- # 9—bone awl tip—lower ash

- #10—bone object with drilled base  
—Serpent Mounds site
- #11—copper earspool—Mound C fill
- #12—copper earspool—Mound C fill
- #13—copper earspool—Mound C fill
- #14—copper earspool—Mound C fill
- #15—copper earspool—Mound C fill
- #16—antler object—lower ash





# PLATE VI

## GRAVE FURNITURE

Scale in mm.

- #1—shell pendant and necklace—Burial #24
- #2—fossil horn coral—Burial #36c
- #3—platform pipe—Burial #9a
- #4—pottery stamp—Burial #35
- #5—slate gorget (possibly not grave furniture)—pointer shows hole—Mound B
- #6—ground fossil horn coral—Burial #35
- #7—panpipe band—Burial #24
- #8—pottery bead—Burial #35
- #9—copper and silver bead necklace—Burial #24





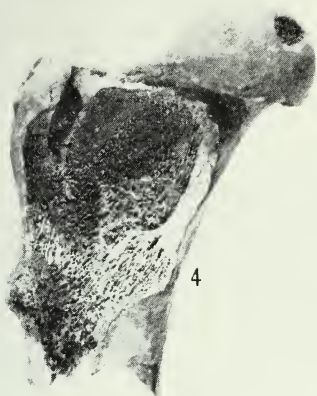
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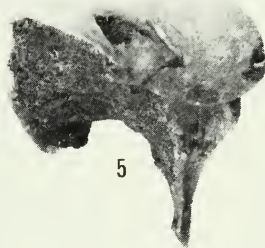
2



3



4



5



## PLATE VII

GRAVE FURNITURE

Scale in mm.

#1—antler knife—Burial #37

#2—bone pendant—Burial #37

#3—bird bone beads—Burial #35

#4—proximal end of left femur of black bear—Burial #37

#5—distal end of left femur of black bear—Burial #37



# PLATE VIII

## SKULL AND GRAVE FURNITURE

Scale—adze is 174 mm. long

- #1-2—adze and iron pyrites of Burial #37
- # 3—skull of Burial #37
- # 4—antler base handle of Burial #37
- # 5—nine fishhook barbs of Burial #37
- # 6—antler tine tip of Burial #37
- #7-9—elk bone and antler awls of Burial #37

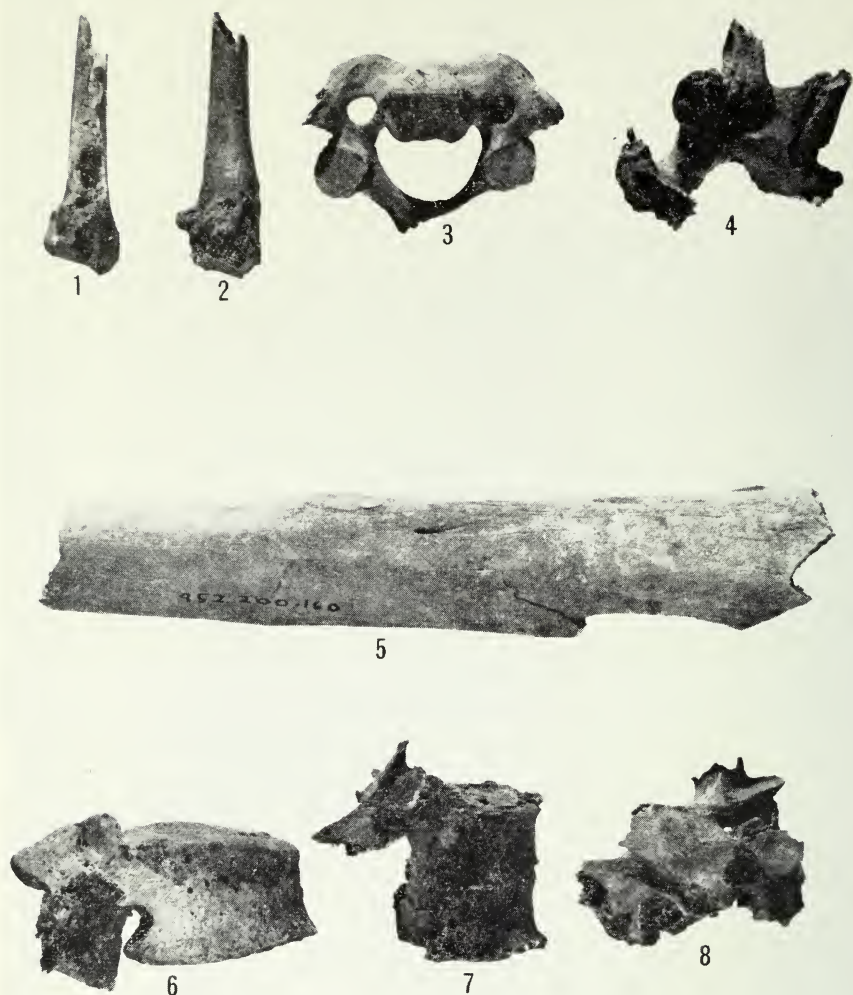




PLATE IX  
BURIAL #5, HEADING EAST



PLATE X  
BURIAL #37, HEADING WEST



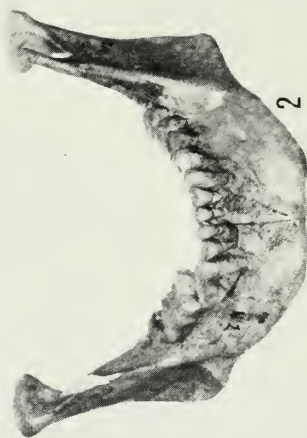
# PLATE XI

## ANOMALIES AND PATHOLOGIES

Scale in mm.

- #1—osteomyelitis of third right metatarsal—Burial #17-19
- #2—osteophyte of third right metatarsal—Burial #36b
- #3—cervical vertebra with very curved body—Burial #37
- #4—arthritic lumbar vertebra—Burial #17-19
- #5—tibia with sub-periosteal hematoma—Burial #40
- #6—lumbar vertebra with swollen body—Burial #37
- #7—fused thoracic vertebrae—Burial #40
- #8—fused thoracic vertebrae—Burial #40





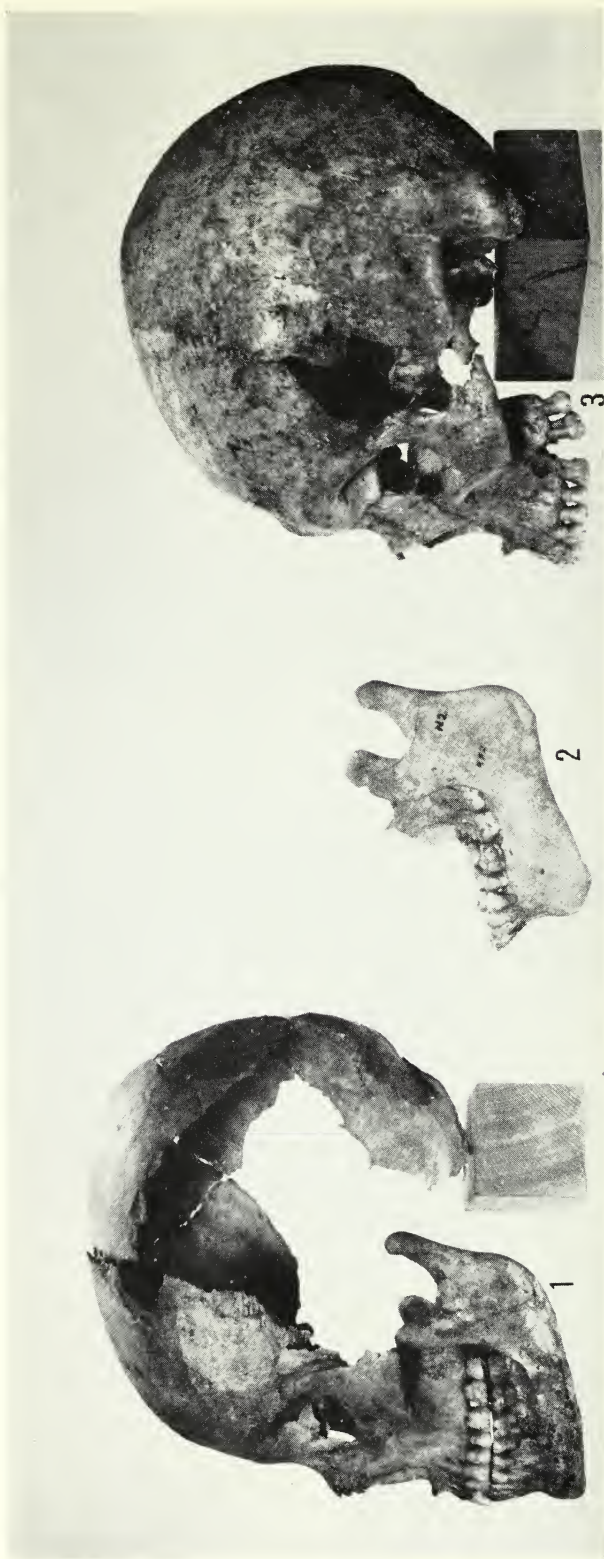
## PLATE XII

CRANIA AND MANDIBLES, FRONT VIEW

#1—cranium and mandible of Burial #23

#2—mandible of Burial #37

#3—cranium of Mound A Burial



### PLATE XIII

CRANIA AND MANDIBLES, SIDE VIEW

#1—cranium and mandible of Burial #23

#2—mandible of Burial #37

#3—cranium of Mound A Burial









